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The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

World Sorrows for the Akron

MacDonald Will Come to U. S.

Britain Plans Soviet Embargo

Austria Gets Schutzbund Arms

Denmark Owns All Greenland

China Fears Winning Reds

MYSTERY still enshrouds the exact causes of the loss of the great navy dirigible Akron at sea off the New Jersey coast. Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, executive officer and one of the three survivors of 76 men, tells of the Akron's disablement with rudder lines snapping in an electrical storm, and of its swift descending, despite dropping ballast, and its splintering crash; but he says the airship was not struck by lightning and was not on fire. Swept downward in the vortex of the storm, is the best explanation experts can suggest. The wreckage and the men are swallowed in the continuing gale. The world sorrows with America. But the newly finished naval airship Macon will soon go into commission. The Navy is not afraid. Its spirit showed in the control room as the Akron fell—Discipline, tersely reports Commander Wiley, was perfect.

¶ President Roosevelt invites Prime Minister MacDonald to come to Washington about April 18 for discussion of the world economic situation and disarmament. The consultation will prepare the way for the World Economic Conference in London. Ambassador Davis is explaining MacDonald's visit in Paris and Rome. Other visitors may come to Washington. War debts are not on the list for discussion, but they touch all other questions—Therefore, it is anticipated, the leaders will profit by one another's views.

¶ Britain takes dramatic action against Soviet Russia, which insists on trying four English engineers of the Metro Vickers company for sabotage. The Commons hears a bill which authorizes the Board of Trade to put an embargo on all Russian imports on April 18, when the present trade agreement expires. A White Paper describes the vigorous efforts of British Ambassador Ovey to obtain release of the engineers, who he says were held on trumped-up charges for internal political effect and subjected to cruel prison treatment—Moscow must prove its case or be humiliated before the world.

¶ Austria makes relentless war on the Social Democrats. Strict censorship on their newspapers—and now on the papers of the National Democrats, or Hitlerites, also—continues. The Social Democrats' Schutzbund, or Republican Army, is rapidly being reduced to nothing by seizure of many arsenals of rifles and ammunition hidden away in municipal offices, kindergartens and homes. This first of central Europe's big private armies to be broken up gives a new and surprising impression—Private armies, fierce lions when on parade, are bleating lambs when under attack.

¶ Denmark's title to Eastern Greenland is confirmed by a decision of the World Court. Norway, the loser, conceded Denmark's title to the remainder of Greenland, but claimed the eastern strip known as Eric the Red Land, through a Norwegian expedition landing there and Denmark never having colonized it. Copenhagen good-naturedly celebrates confirmation of its undivided interests—It owns from Greenland's icy mountains down to its (if any) coral strand.

¶ Shanghai reports that the Chinese Communist army has regained its lost ground in Kiangsi Province. With two divisions of government troops scattered and disarmed, the situation is regarded as critical. The Nanking Government considers its existence menaced more by the Communists than by the Japanese forces now sifting southward through the Great Wall. Gen. Chiang Kai-shek hurries back to reassume command against the Reds. He is said to have been up fighting the Japanese—Which disposes of the assumption, drawn from Japan's easy advance, that he was off on vacation.

¶ Montreal takes the lead in trying to do something constructive with land taken over for taxes. Alderman H. Brien pushes a plan for construction of 1000 homes for workmen's families, each on a lot seized by the city. The homes, the material for which would cost but $500 for each, would be of a uniform pattern and would be financed by a loan from the city treasury. The home holder would pay for the home in time and the city would derive a tax of $75 or $100 a year from lots now bringing in nothing. The scheme wins favor—It has the fine virtue of seeming to work.

¶ Arabia sees a determined drive forming to free it of slavery. The plan is for neighbor nations to appeal to enlightened ruler Ibn Saud to abolish bondage. Because slaves are bought and sold in great numbers in their sacred city of Mecca, the Moslems look upon it as sanctioned. Arabian slavery is called the worst kind—The slaves are so well treated that they are satisfied with their lot.

Homes for Workmen Planned in Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montreal

CHEAP homes for 1000 workmen's families, and revenue for the city of Montreal from 1000 tax sale seized lots, is suggested by Alderman H. Brien, by the loan of $600,000 by the civic authorities. The city owns 3500 vacant lots worth $500,000, all bought in on tax sales.

He suggests that 1000 of these should be selected for the construction of 1000 homes of similar pattern, whose building material cost would average $500 each.

The city would recoup itself by obtaining taxes ranging from $75 to $100 a year, from property now producing no revenue, and in addition would be repaid, both principal and interest, on the original expenditure.

World Pressure Urged to Abolish Slavery in Arabia

League's Coöperation Seen as Means of Ending Moslem Custom

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — International intervention to abolish slavery in Arabia is urged by Mr. Eldon Rutter, one of the greatest authorities on Arab life and an inhabitant for years of the sacred city of Mecca.

Freeing of slaves in Arabia will be the biggest step in terminating slavery in the whole Moslem world, Mr. Rutter told a meeting of the Royal Central Asian Society here recently. The meeting was arranged to celebrate the centenary of the abolition of slavery in the British Dominions.

Mr. Rutter appealed to the Anti-Slavery Society to seek the coöperation of the League of Nations in inviting the kings of Egypt and Iraq and Indian and other progressive Moslem rulers to support an earnest recommendation to Ibn Saud that slavery be completely abolished in the Hedjaz. Ibn Saud, he continued, was a statesman and neither a fanatical Muhammadan nor an unfeeling man, and he realized that he held the land in trust for the Moslem millions.

But there is no hope of a movement for freedom from slavery coming from the people themselves, said Mr. Rutter. He pointed out the great sanctity of Mecca in the eyes of all Muhammadans and said that one could not be surprised if the slave market and the enormous number of slaves in the sacred city deepened the belief among Moslems that slavery had for centuries possessed divine sanction. And whatever occurred in Mecca, was sanctioned by 300,000,000 Moslems.

Arabian slavery does not directly include the sickening horrors of slave raiding, Mr. Rutter told his audience. In its physical attitude it is a slight thing, he said. The lot of slaves is as happy as that of many wage earners in Western countries. But because slavery of the easy-going Moslem type makes contented slaves, it is the worst form of slavery, Mr. Rutter said.

Teachers of Chicago Ask Roosevelt's Aid

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—An appeal to President Roosevelt in behalf of Chicago's unpaid teachers is being prepared by a committee representing various educational organizations here, according to Mr. William J. Page, president of the Chicago division of the Illinois State Teachers' Association.

A plan to put $31,000,000 worth of new currency into circulation by issuing this amount of Federal Reserve notes with Chicago school tax anticipation warrants as collateral is to be proposed to President Roosevelt, if he grants a hearing to the Chicago teachers' committee, as he is expected to, Mr. Page said.

If the Federal Reserve Act can be liberally construed to make this action possible, Mr. Page continued, then teachers and other educational employees could be given their salaries, now from about eight to ten months overdue, and business in this region would be greatly stimulated.

Price-Fixing Milk Bill Passed in New York

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., April 5—The milk price-fixing bill, demanded by western New York farmers, under threat of a strike against the low price brought by their product, was passed by the Senate unanimously today after approval by the lower House, and went to Gov. Herbert H. Lehman for approval.

The measure, which was rushed through both houses following an emergency message from the Governor, is designed to assure the dairy farmers a "fair and reasonable price" for their product, and sets up a state board of milk control with broad regulating and price-fixing powers. The Governor let it be known again today that, while he had requested emergency action by the law makers, this was not to be construed as meaning that he would give automatic approval to any bill that was passed.

Akron's Survivors Go to Washington For Naval Inquiry

Fly to Capital—Search for Wreckage Active by Navy Vessels

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—The three survivors of the U. S. S. Akron left here by airplane for Washington to testify before a naval board of inquiry into the crash of the huge navy dirigible off Barnegat light Monday night.

Meanwhile, United States naval vessels and aircraft continued to search the New Jersey and Virginia coast lines hoping to pick up other survivors and to salvage wreckage from the airship.

Lieut.-Commander Herbert Lee Wiley, the only surviving officer of the Akron; Boatswain's Mate Richard E. Deal, and Metalsmith M. Erwin slipped out of a back door of the United States Naval Hospital in Brooklyn into a waiting automobile and went to Floyd Bennett Airport, where they took an airplane for Washington. They said they would report to Rear Admiral Pratt, chief of naval operations, on their arrival at the caiptal.

Appear Fully Recovered

They were apparently fully recovered from their experiences aboard the Akron, wherein 73 of their comrades were lost. Early in the day they testified before a local board of inquiry about the passing on of Robert W. Copeland, the Akron's chief radio operator, on board the oil tanker Phoebus.

Meanwhile, the theory that the Akron was struck by lightning is being discarded and the consensus is that the airship ran into a storm, the peculiar nature of which forced her down into the sea.

Support of this theory is found by meteorologists in the account of the crash of the Akron given by Lieut.-Commander Herbert V. Wiley, U. S. N., the only officer aboard the Akron who survived the wreck. They hold that in all probability powerful vertical air currents forced the airship down.

Commander Wiley, in an interview at the United States Naval Hospital in Brooklyn yesterday, and later, speaking over a nation-wide radio hookup, described a violent storm into which the Akron rode, with lightning flashes all about her, Monday night. While he refused to give any opinion regarding the cause of the crash, he discredited reports

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Austria Puts Curb On Militant Press Of Both Extremes

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA, April 5—Dissolution of the Social Democratic private army known as the Republican Defense Force, which the Government decreed on Friday is proving much more than a mere formal measure, because the police force is constantly bringing to light secret Social Democrat arsenals and seizing them.

Numerous machine guns, many rifles and bayonets, tens of thousands of rounds of cartridges, have been discovered in private homes, garages, municipal offices, kindergartens and other places and confiscated. It is expected that eventually the Government will succeed in depriving the Social Democrats of a large part of their arms.

Meanwhile all the National Socialist papers have been placed under a censorship, which was imposed on the Socialist press two weeks ago and caused a one-day strike of all typesetters. At present 18 publications have been subjected to censorship—that is all the aggressive opposition publications, both left and right. The measure means that editors must submit all editions of the papers to the censor before they are distributed to news agents and public.

Dogs Possess Rights, Dakota Court Finds

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WATERTOWN, S. D.—Despite all arguments to the contrary, dogs still have rights, according to a decision rendered by Judge Lloyd B. Peterson in municipal court here.

Judge Peterson, in a case arising here, held that a dog has no right to bite people indiscriminately, but neither have people any right to tantalize a dog beyond all endurance.

His decision brought to an end a neighborhood controversy that had for some time agitated the residents of a section of the residence district. The court was asked to determine what disposition should be made of a "certain dog belonging to Lloyd Richmond, and kept by his father, James Richmond." The court ordered that the dog should in the future be kept under control at all times. The court also warned the children in the neighborhood to desist from teasing the dog.

Topeka Dogs Win at Polls

TOPEKA, Kan., April 5 (AP)—Dogs won the freedom of the streets here yesterday by the narrow margin of 117 votes.

Overshadowing all other issues and office races in the biennial municipal election, the "posey-puppy" controversy was given credit for bringing out the record vote of 21,205. Mayor Omar R. Ketchum was re-elected.

Don't Yah Hear Dose Steambo'ts Comin' Roun' de Ben'?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR - Associated Press

OHIO RIVER PACKETS STAGE A RACE LIKE THOSE OF MARK TWAIN'S MISSISSIPPI DAYS

Interest Rate Cut Called Injurious To Closed Banks

Bankers Oppose Flat Rate Slash on All Debts as 'Uneconomic'

The problem of liquidating closed banks, which have something like $24,000,000 tied up in home mortgages, stands in the way of concerted efforts in Massachusetts to bring down interest rates on mortgages.

Despite this phase of the banking situation, however, four savings banks in the State have reduced mortgage rates by 1 per cent and two have come down ½ per cent. The most recent drop was announced by the Cambridgeport Savings Bank which is said to have anticipated the certainty of eventual mortgage interest reductions and decided that "now" was the appointed time.

Based on Capacity to Pay

The problem of liquidating closed banks belongs to the Bank Commissioner. As a result of the action of the several banks in reducing mortgage interests, the bank commissioner is said to be disturbed. According to Mr. Wilmot R. Evans, president of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank, he has a right to feel disturbed because from his viewpoint, he said, banks would not take over "closed bank" mortgages if the rate of interest is reduced.

Mr. Evans insists that mortgage interest reductions should be made on the basis of the individual home owner's capacity to pay rather than to make a flat-rate reduction over the State.

"If the interest rates on mortgages are cut," he declared, "we would have to establish a new policy toward closed banks. Home owners, too, would have trouble replacing their mortgages at this time. It would

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Rivers Being First Highways Led to Canals, the Flatboat And Lordly Stern-Wheelers

Early Adventurers Nosed Craft Up Streams Seeking Northwest Passage—They Found Instead Gateways to a Rich Interior

All Aboard, America—*Third of 18 Articles*

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Rivers were America's first highways.

Early voyagers visioned each newfound stream as the long-sought passage through the continental barrier to the fabulous wealth of far Cathay. Old World monarchs still dreamed of the founding of a wonderful trade to rival the riches of Solomon and the greatness of his navy.

The year 1607 looms large in the story of America's natural inland waterways. In that year three ships arrived off the sandy capes of Virginia with settlers sent out by the Virginia Company of London. The flotilla worked 30 miles up the stream which Walter Raleigh had named the River of Powhatan. There the settlers landed. They named the river James in honor of their king. The settlement was called Jamestown.

Civilization on March

A month after the landing at Jamestown, John Smith and "Captayne Christopher Newport, Viz-Admirall of Virginia," journeyed up the James as far as the Falls hoping to find gold and a route to the "South Sea." In the same month that Virginia was settled, England got another foothold on the shores of the New World. Inspired by Captain Smith's alluring accounts of the abundance of codfish in the waters of "North Virginia" and the great stand of timber on those shores, George Popham led a company of settlers to the banks of the river of Sagadahoc, later called Kennebec.

The sound of the broadax resounded along the edges of the wilderness in Virginia and Maine. Houses and ships took shape from fallen trees. Grain sprang up in the clearings. American civilization was on the march.

Then in 1609, the good ship Half Moon hove in sight. Henry Hudson was sailing for the Dutch East India Company with a commission to find a westward track to China. At the mouth of the Kennebec the crew cut new spars for the Half Moon. A deserted stone fort at Popham Beach evidenced the failure of Maine's

(Continued on Page 7, Column 3)

Success of 'Reds' Causes Chiang To Resume Control

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI, April 5—Following a series of Communist successes, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek returned to Nanchang yesterday to reassume direction in the Kiangsi campaign.

Nanking admitted that the situation was critical, with two divisions of government troops scattered and disarmed during General Chiang's absence in the north. Communists recovered most of the ground lost during the previous months.

Cantonese efforts to send an anti-Japanese expedition to the north further weakened the position of the government troops and the Communists took full advantage of these diversions.

With the North China reorganization completed, General Chiang expected to remain at Kiangsi indefinitely, believing that the Communists threaten the Nanking Government's existence more than the Japanese. While skirmishes continue along the Jehol border, independent observers state that reports of Northern fighting are greatly exaggerated, the Japanese merely consolidating their defenses.

Pirates Set Terms

NEWCHWANG, Manchuria, April 5 (AP)—Chinese pirates who recently kidnaped four British officers of the steamer Nanchang April 3 sent back afoot an engineer named Pears, bearing their terms for the release of his companions.

Antarctic Fliers Approach Takeoff

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—The first lap of a journey to the world's uttermost tip for a non-stop airplane flight over the antarctic continent will begin a week from today when the Lincoln Ellsworth Expedition, comprising a party of 14, will leave New York for Norway. Details of the projected voyage and flight, which will be made under the personal direction of Mr. Ellsworth, were revealed by Sir Hubert Wilkins, who is accompanying the expedition in an advisory capacity, in an address before the Western Universities' Club here yesterday.

The expedition will set sail from Norway for New Zealand about Aug. 1, Sir Hubert said, shipping aboard a 150-foot vessel. The party is taking only one airplane, which is capable of making about 200 miles an hour and which is equipped with special landing skiis, designed by Bernt Balchen, transatlantic flier, who headed the airplane division of Rear Admiral Richard F. Byrd's antarctic survey. Mr. Balchen will be pilot for the Ellsworth Expedition.

The flight, Sir Hubert said, will start from the Bay of Whales and traverse the Ross Sea with a view to determining whether this body of water flows to Australia or is terminated by a mountain range after about 500 miles.

Long Dispute Over Greenland Area Ends in Hague Decision for Denmark

Norway's Claim to Strip on East Coast Denied by World Court

THE HAGUE, April 5 (AP)—Denmark's title to Eastern Greenland was confirmed today by a decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice in its favor in a dispute with Norway over its ownership.

The Norwegians conceded Danish sovereignty over the remainder of Greenland, but contended that Norway was entitled to a portion of Eastern Greenland. A Norwegian expedition had landed there in 1931 and it was claimed that Denmark never confirmed its ownership by colonizing the territory.

The Court found that Norway's declaration of occupation and any steps which have been taken in pursuance of that declaration constitute a violation of an existing legal situation and are accordingly unlawful and invalid.

The Court's decision was reached by a vote of 12 to 2.

Norway's claim was to the Eric the Red Land, a strip of territory about 350 miles in length on the coast between parallels 71.30 degrees north and 76.40 degrees north.

The historical basis of this claim goes back to the almost prehistoric time of Eric the Red, for which the territory was named. Denmark, however, disputed the claim, declaring that Norway broke the continuity of occupation in the thirteenth century when Norwegian ships failed to call with food and the budding colony starved.

Norway Accepts Award

OSLO, Norway, April 5 (AP)—The Prime Minister, Dr. Ludvig Mowinckel, said today that Norway will respect the decision of the Permanent Court of International Justice giving Denmark title to Eastern Greenland.

"The good relations which have existed heretofore between the two nations of such close kinship will continue," he said.

Danes Celebrate Victory

COPENHAGEN, April 5 (AP)—Flags were flown from a number of private buildings in Copenhagen today in celebration of a decision by the Permanent Court of International Justice at The Hague giving Denmark title to Eastern Greenland.

Sovereignty Settled

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GREENLAND

Blackened Section of Map Is Eric the Red Land Awarded to Denmark.

Roosevelt Backs Short Work Week For Entire Nation

Constitutionality of Black Bill Before Senate Expected to Be Tested

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—White House approval has been given the Black shorter work week bill, and it is expected to be enacted shortly.

The bill limits the weekly hours of labor for workers in various fields and, for the first time, brings the Federal Government into this field of social control.

As originally introduced in the Senate, the Black Bill called for a universal 30-hour week, but modifications and exemptions in the Senate yesterday and today eliminated many of the more drastic provisions of the measure.

Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, declared that the weekly work limit would be extended to 35 or 36 hours, while amendments already adopted exempt canneries, packing, sea food, fruits and vegetables from the full operation of the measure. In addition, the Secretary of Labor will be authorized to issue special permits in cases where it is proved that more than the prescribed hours of work are necessary.

The bill which was introduced by Senator Hugo L. Black (D.) of Alabama, declares the presence of a grave national emergency and proposes to set up a two-year maximum limit of weekly work hours. The purpose is to cut down the amount of work given each employee and thereby to spread out the work among the greatest number. It is the same purpose as advocated by President Hoover, but the distance along the path toward social control which the country has traveled in the brief time since his administration is indicated by the intention of Congress to make the proposal compulsory and not voluntary.

The constitutionality of the Black bill is seriously questioned. In general, the belief is that the two-year emergency provision of the measure brings it within the sanction of the Supreme Court, but without this provision it would be barred by previous rulings.

Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, a student of the Constitution, took the floor yesterday to strike out the emergency provision in order that the constitutionality should be definitely decided on the basis of a permanent law.

Following the Borah speech, Mr. Robinson gave what was interpreted as the administration approval on the bill and forecast that it would be passed today, in modified form.

The American Federation of Labor has vigorously indorsed the shorter working week law. Yesterday it gave new figures for current unemployment, with an estimate of 13,000,000 idle in February.

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Things Present

The editorial "A Lesson From Finland" might convince some wavering wet that booze does not restore business. And the editorial "The Way to Peace" is built around an incident which might help many a clergyman in the preparation of a sermon.

Young women who are contemplating a business career are invited to look over "Round Holes for Round Pegs" on the Women's Activities—Home Making page.

We challenge any dog fancier to start "Remembering Other Dogs" on the Home Forum page and stop it before the last period.

Another Guess-O-Jig awaits the puzzle fans on the inside back page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow's article in the "All Aboard, America" series will tell how the canal-boat mule gave way to the "iron horse."

Thursday brings the Young Folks' page and a collection of the best cartoons of the week.

Roosevelt Asks MacDonald To Visit America

Informal Invitation to Discuss Arms and Economics Goes to London

Paris Likely to Join

Plans to Reach Unity on Big Issues Before Conference Prepared

Informal invitation from President Roosevelt to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, British Premier, to come over to Washington to discuss the general economic and disarmament situation has had considerable effect in raising world hopes for agreement between the two great English-speaking nations on some of the big issues of the day prior to the international conferences on those issues. At the same time comes news from Paris that the Washington conversations are likely to bring in the great powers as the result of talks between Mr Norman H. Davis and the French Premier.

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5 — The world today felt the first touch of the vigor which President Roosevelt has been applying to the domestic situation when he announced an informal invitation to Mr. J. Ramsay MacDonald, British Prime Minister, to come to Washington to discuss the general economic situation and the problem of disarmament.

Thus the two outstanding world problems will be tackled at a meeting, probably April 18, between leaders of the two countries chiefly concerned. No other nation is excluded, however.

The task facing President Roosevelt and Mr. MacDonald will be to cement the common understanding of economic and disarmament problems which must exist between the United States and Great Britain so that it will lead the whole world into a joint accord. The chief danger confronting the Anglo-American meeting is not that the two will fail to agree, but that the rest of the world will misunderstand their meeting and will grow apprehensive and distrustful.

To avert this possibility, the conversations between Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Ambassador, will soon be broadened to include other powers. Moreover Mr. Norman H. Davis, President Roosevelt's personal ambassador abroad, is at the moment explaining the purport of the Washington visit to the French Government. He will shortly discuss the issues equally frankly in Berlin and in Rome.

Rapidan Recalled

Though President Roosevelt's invitation to Mr. MacDonald had been privately expressed when Sir Ronald Lindsay visited him in Warm Springs, and was more directly conveyed to the British Prime Minister last week in London by Mr. Davis, today came the first official inkling that such a visit was imminent.

The President stated at his regular press conference: "In the course of informal exchanges of view between the British and ourselves regarding the general economic situation and the problem of disarmament, the President has felt that a visit to Washington by the Prime Minister would be helpful.

"The President ever since his first conversation with the British Ambassador at Warm Springs has emphasized his hope that the Prime Minister would come over."

The visit is valuable chiefly for its notification to the world that Anglo-American leaders are united in their effort to take the lead in solving world problems. Just as when Mr. MacDonald and President Hoover sat on their Rapidan log the world had agreed, so now a White House chat between Mr. MacDonald and America's new leader will, it is hoped, convey the same heartening tidings.

The main purpose of the Washington visit, it is understood here, is to put the seal on a plan for bringing the world economic conference to success. Already an agenda for the conference exists. But this is a mere list of the topics to be discussed. Tentative agreements on the main point are to be expected regarding barriers to trade, in the form of tariffs and similar restrictions, and the monetary confusion produced by fluctuating and unstable currencies.

Time Ripe for Parley

War debts have no official part in the agenda, as now drafted, nor are they among the topics which the President announces he would like to discuss with the Prime Minister. But in effect they are bound up with the general problem. If the United States wishes concessions or compensations for a scaling-down of debts, such quid pro quos could come chiefly by opening foreign markets to American goods. The position of the pound sterling is similarly involved with debts.

In regard to disarmament, Mr. Roosevelt will be able to explain what American policy thinks of the latest British disarmament projects, and the exact extent to which by the "frequent conference" mentioned in the Democratic party platform, he proposes to participate in the world peace machinery.

The time is obviously ripe for the Anglo-American conference. In the State Department and in European chancelleries, the Secretary of State and Mr. Norman Davis are beating

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Press Wireless Explains Why It Needs to Expand

Tells Radio Commission It Is Hampered in World News Field

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Press Wireless, Incorporated, in its fight for continuance and expansion before the Federal Radio Commission, today presented testimony to establish its right to handle continuous stock market quotations as press news.

It held that under European practice such material is properly of a press character, even though the news agency receiving such dispatches sells them to banks, brokers, cafés, as well as to newspapers.

Counsel for Press Wireless also attempted to show Vaz Diaz, major Dutch news service, suspended its use of the new communications service because of objections by R. C. A. that such matter constituted an infringement of its monopoly contract with the Dutch Government. Mr. Eugene O. Sykes, chairman of the commission, ruled, however, that evidence offered on this point was hearsay and not admissible.

It is the position of Press Wireless, Inc., that unless it is permitted to handle all types of financial matter destined for legitimate foreign news agencies, it will be impossible to secure contracts with them and as a result will be unable to operate profitably.

They also contend that efforts of R. C. A., Western Union and other major communications services to prevent their handling such traffic in effect strangles the new press service and tends to force it out of business in which it has a legitimate right to participate.

Explains Its Violation

Another point raised in today's hearing was alleged infringement of the Press Wireless license when it handled certain private messages during the first few days of service for Vaz Dias. Mr. Joseph Pierson, president of Press Wireless, explained that such private messages were sent without the knowledge of his company and in violation of the contract and that they were immediately stopped when the infringement was discovered.

He also stated that the American agent for Vaz Dias was immediately discharged when the company discovered he was using their circuit for personal use. He contended the infringement did not impair the good faith of Press Wireless and that all precautions had been taken to prevent recurrence of such incidents in the future.

When Mr. Pierson concluded his testimony, counsel for Mackay Radio questioned him as to the character of rates charged by Press Wireless in an effort to make it appear they were discriminatory. It was established that equal rates were charged to all clients whether stockholders or not and that the service cost stockholders more than non-stockholders in so far as they were assessed for operating losses.

Explaining that Press Wireless was organized by a large group of prominent American newspapers and press associations after they had found it impossible to induce the transoceanic communications systems to handle press news with proper dispatch, he said these same organizations which failed to provide what was considered adequate press service, sought to checkmate every attempt of the American press to provide for its own service.

From the beginning, he testified, Press Wireless was hampered by a series of stay-orders secured by R. C. A., Intercity Radio Telegraph Company and Mackay Radio & Telegraph Company which prevented issuance of licenses and construction and operation of their transmitting stations.

It is charged that when these devices failed, R. C. A. refused to sell them equipment except on such terms as would have had the effect of making them merely a subsidiary.

"The R. C. A.," Mr. Pierson said, "was willing to rent transmitters to us on condition that we pay it 5 per cent of our gross receipts on domestic business and 7½ per cent on our international business; that we must allow the R. C. A. to inspect our apparatus and our accounts at will; that we must use the apparatus for telegraphic code work only and not for transmission or reception of facimiles, pictures and the like.

"We refused to enter in such an agreement. We built our own transmitters. We secured tubes from abroad. We even had to make simple apparatus, such as circuit breakers which the R. C. A. and its affiliates would not sell to us."

Eliminated Delays

According to Mr. Pierson, Press Wireless immediately demonstrated its value to the American press by elimination of "heavy delays in press dispatches from Europe," which under the old services had often amounted to "from 12 to 30 hours."

If Press Wireless is supported by the Federal Radio Commission and granted the authority necessary to carry on a profitable business, Mr. Pierson foresees development in the future of the multiple address type of service for news dissemination in this country.

By this method the Associated Press, for example, would broadcast a news report at a specific hour which would be picked up simultaneously by all papers on the circuit. It could be done in voice, he said, but a certain number of words would be coded to prevent its theft by non-members of the circuit or the general public.

Yale to Offer Tuition To Citizen Army Men

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 5—Yale University will offer one scholarship to a member of the 1933 First Corps Area Citizens' Military Training Camp and a similar scholarship to a member of the 1933 Second Corps Area Citizens' Military Training Camp, it was announced today. These scholarships will amount to full tuition of $450 each, for the academic year 1933-34. The competition is open to young men who have fully qualified in June, 1933, for admission to Yale the following fall.

Although definitely awarded only for the freshman year, these scholarships may be continued throughout the full four-year undergraduate course of each recipient, provided the university feels that such action is warranted not only by the individual's scholastic record at Yale, but also by evidence of his all around promise and financial need.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Both Shops present authentic Styles for

Spring

GOWNS : ENSEMBLES : WRAPS
SPORTSWEAR : MILLINERY

The loveliest things obtainable
Merchandise unsurpassable in quality
and style, as heretofore

Martha Weathered Shop, in the Drake Hotel
Weathered Misses Shop, 950 N. Michigan Avenue
CHICAGO

Trolley Car Reaches 'End of the Line' at Concord, N. H.

Courtesy of Kimball Studios to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TRANSPORTATION IMPROVEMENTS

1. The First Horse Car Used on the Concord Street Car System—Built at Abbott-Downing Shops. 2. Steam Engine Used to Replace Horses on the Original Car System. 3. Electric Cars to Be Discarded. 4. New Type of Motorcoach.

Trolley Car Gives Way to Motorbus In New Hampshire

Only Two Lines to Remain With Passing of Cars From Concord

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 5—As the sand dune finally yields to the wave, so the trolley car is yielding to the advance of bus transportation.

Only two electric street car lines will remain in this State now that the Boston & Maine Railroad has won the right to discontinue operations of the Concord Electric Railways, which served Concord, Pembroke, Allenstown, Hooksett and a portion of Manchester.

Buses owned by the Boston & Maine will serve the districts where trolleys used to run. The company points out that operation of their trolley lines had been carried on at a distinct loss for several years due to high cost of maintenance and lack of patronage. Buses, they believe, will not only be more efficient, but will be operated eventually on a profit basis.

Never numbering over 250 miles, the street car systems of New Hampshire, as in other states before the advent of more modern means of transporation, were paying institutions until after the close of the World War. Since then, improvements in state highways, increasing numbers of privately owned automobiles and competition with bus lines have resulted in the abandonment of 11 traction systems in the State, totaling about 170 miles.

The origin of street car service in the capital city of New Hampshire was the outgrowth of one man's enthusiasm. That of Mr. Moses Humphrey, a former Mayor. He was sponsor of Concord's first horse railroad. In this he was given little encouragement or support until he had spent many dollars of his own to insure a beginning. Thereafter, his friends became interested, a charter was secured and the company organized.

It was just 50 years ago that the first horse car was driven through the center of the city, with Mr. Humphrey as the first driver and operator. The new equipment bore little resemblance to the equipment which was to follow. The light car, having but five small seats, was drawn by a single horse. It was built at the shops of the Abbott-Downing Company, then famous as the makers of Concord coaches. As more equipment was added to the line, each car bore a name instead of a number.

Advertising in the cars then as now was one of the sources of revenue, but the difference consisted in the outside display. Running lengthwise of the car roof, ornate signs proclaimed the ware of merchants.

Mr. Humphrey's venture was so successful from the start that it was less than two years before other means of propulsion were sought for the six-mile trip hourly to Penacook. A "dummy" coal-burning steam engine was then purchased. It was attached to "trailer" cars in trains of two and three cars on each trip. Soft coal cinders showered through the cars, pelting the passengers and begrimming the seats with a sooty hail, but complaints were few because it was a novelty and a local enterprise.

Yet for 10 years, horse cars were the chief source of travel in Concord, until in 1891, with the election of Gen. John H. Albin to the presidency of the company, electricity was substituted as a motive power on this narrow gauge line. Several new branch lines were constructed during the next year and in 1894 standard road bed and rails were adopted. A new type of vestibuled car was built at the local Boston & Maine Railroad shops to replace the old equipment and to give the railway a new standard of efficiency.

Fostering of Interest In China Is Sought

A meeting designed to stimulate fresh interest in China among Chinese and Americans in New England was held last night at the home of Mrs. M. C. Hale, 333 Commonwealth Avenue. Among the speakers was Mr. Peter Tague, former member of Congress, who represented Mayor James M. Curley. He spoke of the importance of Chinese-American friendship and of the interest of the American business man in the art and culture of China.

A proposal was made for the founding of a "Friendship Group" of Chinese and American children.

Moses Becomes Reporter

CHICAGO, April 5 (AP)—Former Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire has turned newspaper man. Monday he will become a member of the foreign news staff of the Chicago Daily News, it was announced today. He will make his headquarters in Washington.

Governor Signs New Jersey Bill To Legalize Beer

Temporary Measure Permits Sale From April 7 to May 25

TRENTON, N. J., April 5—Gov. A. Harry Moore today affixed his signature to the temporary beer regulatory measure adopted by both houses of the Legislature last night, permitting the legal flow of the beverage at midnight tomorrow.

It allows municipalities to license persons or companies to sell 3.2 beer from April 7 until noon on May 25. Mandatory revocation of licenses is provided in the event of violation of the law or for the sale of "intoxicating" liquor in establishments licensed to sell beer. Also it bars enforcement and license officials from being directly interested in beer-dispensing establishments.

The state tax commissioner is empowered to license breweries and distributors and may employ deputies and assistants in his licensing bureau.

Sunday sales of beer are prohibited, but establishments selling it may remain open from 7 a. m. until 1 a. m. on week days.

Bars are prohibited and beer may not be sold to minors under 18 years old.

Beer establishments must not be screened.

The cost of a state license, which all breweries and distributors must possess, is placed at $50 each, and in addition to this the State will impose a tax of 3 cents a gallon on beer manufactured and distributed. Discretionary powers are conferred on municipalities in fixing the beer license fee.

Northwestern Outlaws 3.2 Beer From Campus

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., April 5—Even though 3.2 per cent beer has been legalized by Congress, it will still be outlawed at Northwestern University here, along with all other alcoholic beverages, it was announced today.

The board of supervision of student activities, composed of members of the faculty and student representatives, meeting yesterday with the deans of the schools on the Evanston campus and Dr. Walter Dill Scott, president, announced that "Any rule and regulation of Northwestern University concerning spirituous, vinous, or fermented liquors hold even though the alcoholic content be only 3.2 per cent.

Beer Ordinance Vetoed By Minneapolis Mayor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., April 5—Mayor William Anderson has vetoed the regulatory beer ordinance on the ground that it is in direct violation of the Eighteenth Amendment.

He quoted the opinion of late Chief Justice White in the case of "Rhode Island versus Palmer," which states:

"The second section of the amendment—the one declaring 'The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this Article by appropriate legislation'—does not enable Congress or the several States to defeat or thwart prohibition, but only to enforce it by appropriate means."

"It has been said," Mayor Anderson stated, "that the results of the last presidential election resulted in a mandate to the people to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment. Assuming that to be true, yet it was not a mandate to violate the Federal Constitution."

The Minnesota Legislature, by repealing all but four of the state prohibition enforcement acts, has placed the enforcement and regulation of malt liquors in the municipal subdivisions of the State. Each municipality has practically unlimited powers to regulate the traffic.

Canada to Remove Ban On Beer Importations

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 5—The Department of National Revenue has advised its collectors that after April 6 beer, ale, porter, wine and similar fermented malt or vinous liquor, or fruit juice, containing not more than 3.2 per cent of alcohol by weight, may be imported into the United States, and the section of the Canadian export act prohibiting such export to the United States will therefore no longer be in force.

Beer Signs Removed In Philadelphia Cars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 5—The flaunting beer signs which, without signature or advertisement, made their appearance in the cars of the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company here last week are removed, and there will be no more of such type of unsponsored advertising, according to officials of the transit company.

Appearing overnight, with large pictures of overflowing steins and such captions as seem to associate themselves with the consumption of beer, the signs were as much of a surprise to officials of the car company as they were to the average citizen of Philadelphia, for all advertising space in the transit company's cars is bought under a yearly contract with an advertising agency, a subsidiary of one of the largest car advertising agencies in the country.

Promptly calling the attention of the agency to the fact that these signs, appearing without signature, gave the impression that they were sponsored by the car company, the transit company requested the agency either to remove the signs or to put their own signature on them, and the signs were removed.

As a further protection to the type of advertising which might appear in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company's card spaces, officials of the company requested the advertising agency to submit to them any advertising which in the future is to be used on the front of cars, and this will be complied with.

Rutgers Prohibits Beer

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., April 5 (AP)—Dr. Robert C. Clothier, president of Rutgers University, today ruled legalized beer off the college campus. Dr. Clothier's statement indicated his belief that the best interests of the university would be served by the barring of the beverage.

Curley Not Assigned To Post in Poland

"I know nothing about any such appointment," Mayor James M. Curley of Boston told The Christian Science Monitor, when informed an Associated Press dispatch from Washington said that "sources close to the Administration" indicated that Mr. Curley would be named Ambassador to Poland.

Some weeks ago Mayor Curley's name was mentioned in connection with the Italian Ambassadorship but at that time he returned the same answer.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain; not much change in temperature; minimum temperature tonight near 40; diminishing northwest or north winds shifting to easterly Thursday.

Maine and New Hampshire: Generally fair tonight and Thursday; little change in temperature.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Thursday increasing cloudiness, followed by rain in the afternoon or at night; little change in temperature.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Generally fair tonight; Thursday cloudy followed by rain; little change in temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Diminishing northwest winds shifting to easterly over south portion and partly overcast weather tonight and Thursday, followed by rain over extreme south portion late Thursday afternoon or evening.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	46	54	Montreal	38	40
Bismarck	30	40	Nantucket	44	52
Boston	46	46	New Orleans	68	74
Buffalo	30	34	New York	42	48
Calgary	34	44	Norfolk, Va.	52	60
Charleston	60	68	North Platte	32	50
Chicago	50	50	Philadelphia	46	54
Cincinnati	48	58	Phoenix, Ariz.	58	70
Denver	34	38	Pittsburgh	38	48
Eastport, Me.	36	40	Portland, Me.	46	46
Hatteras	56	64	Raleigh	50	66
Honolulu, T.H.	..	72	St. Louis	56	64
7 p.m. April 4	66	..	St. Paul	34	40
Helena, Mont.	18	34	Salt Lake City	28	46
Huron, S. D.	34	46	San Francisco	54	66
Jacksonville	66	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	26	62
Kansas City	44	72	Seattle	42	54
Key West	78	84	Tampa	70	82
Los Angeles	50	60	Washington	48	54
Memphis	56	72	Wichita, Kan.	44	76
Miami, Fla.	78	80	Williston, N.D.	28	36

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time April 5.
B—Maximum April 4.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday 7:19 p. m., Thursday 7:37 a. m.

Height of tides 7.8 feet, 8.8 feet.
Light all vehicles at 6:44 p. m.

Roosevelt Asks MacDonald To Visit America

(Continued from Page 1)

out the basis for economic agreement and disarmament accord.

President Roosevelt has captured the imagination of the world, press cables abundantly testify daily. Mr. MacDonald has always spoken in a special sense for the common peoples of the nations. Together, they may have the opportunity of setting their hands toward a common accord in one of the most vital hours of world history.

Big Powers Likely To Meet in Washington Before World Parley

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, April 5—One preliminary conference of the principal powers at Washington to prepare the way for the world economic gathering at London appears virtually agreed upon as a result of conversations here today between Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador at large and M. Edouard Daladier, French Premier.

The French Government would welcome such preliminary discussions not only because it is felt that the success of the London meeting depends on abundant preliminary negotiations to establish the basis of accord, but also because France, like Britain, hopes to be able to raise the question of debt revision at such a conference.

The Christian Science Monitor learns, however, that both in his conversations with the French Prime Minister and with Mr. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Davis made clear that the Roosevelt Administration could not, and would not, at present give any undertaking to discuss debts, since its hands are tied by the Senate, with whom all authority on the question rests.

It is understood that a memorandum which will be submitted soon to the other powers cordially accepts collaboration of the four great European nations, which was an essential point in the Mussolini plan. It insists, however, that any four-power pact be fitted into the framework of the League of Nations. It suggests provisions to insure that the interests of the smaller powers will be protected.

Finally, it recalls that if Article 19 of the Covenant envisages treaty revision, Article 10, which guarantees territorial integrity and political independence of all nations, and Article 16, which provides for sanctions to enforce this territorial integrity, are not less binding on all League members. Further, France asks for additional information as to what specific treaty adjustments the other powers seek.

Events Tonight

Boston Society of Natural History: Meeting, illustrated lecture, "Fluctuations in Abundance of Mackerel," by Mr. Oscar E. Sette, United States Bureau of Fisheries, 234 Berkeley Street, 8.

Arlington Chamber of Commerce: Annual "Ladies' Night," banquet and entertainment, Middlesex Sportsmen's Association clubhouse, 6:30.

Boston University College of Liberal Arts: Senior supper, Jacob Sleeper Hall, 688 Boylston Street, 6.

Women's City Club of Boston: Supper meeting, discussion of "The Sino-Japanese Conflict," by Mr. Courtenay Crocker and Mr. Leonard W. Cronkhite Jr., 40 Beacon Street, 6:30.

Hunnewell Club Players: Presentation of Cosmo Hamilton's "The New Poor," Hunnewell Club, Newton, 8:30.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Presentation of masque, "The Royal Gift," benefit Boston Emergency Relief Campaign, Fenway Court, 9.

Scott Carbee School of Art: Performance of comedy, "Going Some," Recital Hall, New England Conservatory of Music, 8:20.

Tremont Temple: Final lecture in series, "Lincoln: the Prophetic American," by Mr. Edward Howard Griggs, 8.

Amateurs of Brookline: Presentation of "Hawk Island," Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner, Brookline, 8:15.

Y. W. C. A. Club des Femmes de France: Meeting, 190 Beacon Street, 8.

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Presentation of Little Theater plays, Lee Auditorium, 8.

Women's Republican Club: Concert by Newton Center Women's Club chorus, 46 Beacon Street, 8:15.

Boston University Philosophical Club: Dinner meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 6:30.

Suffolk North Association of Congregational Churches and Ministers: Supper and meeting, address, "Our Church in the Wider Field," by the Rev. Dr. Brewer Eddy, First Church, County Road, Chelsea, 6.

Advertising Club of Boston: Forum meeting, Hotel Statler, 7:30.

Boston University Davis Club: Dinner meeting, University Club, 6:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, 2:30, 8:20 p. m.
Copley—"Dick Whittington," 8:15 p. m.

Events Tomorrow

Mountaineer Crusaders from Pippapass, Kentucky: Mountain plays, spontaneous speaking, open forum, Boston University School of Education Assembly Hall, 29 Exeter Street, 2:15. Open to public.

Women's Republican Club: Talk, "Current Political Topics," by Mrs. Ida Porter Boyer, 46 Beacon Street, 11.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Enjoyment of Pattern, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Women's City Club of Boston: Luncheon meeting, talk, "The Theater as Make-Believe," by Mr. E. P. Goodnow, director of The Stagers, 40 Beacon Street.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union: Talk, "History for Progressive Schools," by Miss Gertrude Hartmann, author, auspices Bookshop for Boys and Girls, Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, 3:30.

Children's Museum of Boston: Lecture, "The Romance of Shoes," 9:15; Science and Dramatic Club meetings, 3 and 4. Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5, Sundays 1:30 to 5.

Fine Arts—"Goethe's Love, Friederike," film, at 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30 p. m.
Tremont—"Mussolini Speaks," film, 2:30, 8:20 p. m.
Copley—"Dick Whittington," 2:30 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days, except Mondays, 9 to 4; Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Costumes of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries assembled by the Massachusetts Society of the National Colonial Dames of America; modern woodcuts; the Charlotte Beebe Wilbur Collection of English Silver; sixteenth century French engravings; and modern illustrated books.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11; and other hours by appointment; music at 2:45. Open Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free; music at 2; closed on national holidays.

Fogg Art Museum, Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open week days, 9 to 5; admission free; closed Sundays and holidays. Exhibitions: Fifteenth and early sixteenth century German prints; etchings and engravings from the Museum Collection; recent gifts, purchases and loans, including some drawings from the Loeser Collection and some Japanese color prints from the Duel Collection; Special Exhibition, water colors by modern American artists.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Native birds in water color by Mr. John D. Smith of the Boston Society of Natural History; North American Indian beadwork and pottery; ivory carvings; Chinese embroideries; old-fashioned valentines; stamp posters; airplane models; and many permanent exhibits of interest.

Boston Architectural Club, 16 Somerset Street—Paintings and sculptures by Sam Thal. Through April 5.

Jordan Marsh Company Gallery, Ninth Floor, Jordan Marsh Company Annex—Exhibition by contemporary artists of New England.

St. Botolph Club, 4 Newbury Street—Exhibitions of etchings, engravings and mezzotints.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Portraits by Mary Brewster Hazleton. Through April 8.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Flower paintings by Edna Ellis Baylor. Through April 7.

Junior League, Zero Marlboro Street—Annual members' exhibition. Also Henry R. Shepley's gold-medal prize model for the New York Medical Center. Through April 8.

Boston City Club, Ashburton Place—Etchings by Frederick Garrison Hall. Through April 10.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Carved birds, by Francis G. Shaw. Through April 15.

The Casson Galleries, 575 Boylston Street—Landscape paintings by Emile A. Gruppe, April 3-15.

Goodman-Walker Galleries, 607 Boylston Street—Recent paintings and drawings by Emanuele Romano. (No closing date assigned.)

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Women's City Club of Boston, 40 Beacon Street—Exhibition posters published by the Patronato Nacional del Turismo, April 3-15.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor

HOUGHTON'S
Is New England's Headquarters for Whitney Carriages
Houghton's
Houghton & Dutton, Tremont at Beacon: Boston
WHERE LEGAL STAMPS ARE YOUR EXTRA SAVINGS

We Carry a Full Line of
WHITNEY
Carriages and Strollers

Open Strollers . . . . . $5.95 up
Hood Strollers . . . . . 10.95 up
Pullmanettes . . . . . 17.50 up
Reed Carriages . . . . . 13.75 up
English Coaches . . . . . 19.75 up

Frank FERDINAND, Inc.
AT DUDLEY STREET TERMINAL, ROXBURY
Cambridge Store at Central Square — Needham Store opp. Needham Theatre

Filene's
BOSTON

Featuring the new 1933 SHOCK ABSORBERS—
—a new low price.

Whitney Strollers
$9.45
Usually $11.50

With CHROMIUM plate handles . . . over-sized tires . . . metal "kickboard" for baby's feet . . . hand brake . . . large roomy seat . . . shock absorbers . . . in fact, everything we could add for comfort and sturdiness you will find in this SMOOTH-ROLLING, new 1933 Whitney stroller. Tan or navy. THIRD FLOOR.

PULLMANETTE
(Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.)
Exclusively Whitney

No. 509
New design chromium-plated cowhorn handle. Of woven-fibre, upholstered and finished in a wide range of attractive colors.

Here is beauty and utility combined in a design that meets the needs of today. A carriage of distinction for the tiny infant that serves until the child is old enough to walk; for the end folds down converting the carriage into a beautiful stroller.

See this unusual vehicle at your nearest Whitney dealer. The price is remarkably low for the quality offered.

F. A. Whitney Carriage Company, Leominster, Mass.
Every Genuine F. A. Whitney Product is Trade-Marked

Farmers Do Good Trade by Barter In North Carolina

Natives in Agricultural Review Realize More Than $3000 Trade

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—More than $3000 was realized by farmers in this State during the last year as the result of a single notice in Agricultural Review, published twice a month by the Department of Agriculture, according to a letter received from a man in Georgia, who stated he bought cattle here to that amount.

Numerous other cash transactions, unreported, are believed to have involved many times this sum. The service costs the farmers nothing.

In addition to cash transactions, resulting from notices afforded farmers, there has developed a system of barter and exchange which has been taken advantage of by hundreds of farmers living in all sections of the State, through the Review, which has developed into a medium of exchange among approximately 10,000 farm homes. During the calendar year of 1932 more than 1000 letters were received from farmers who asked for this service, many of them pointing out the advantages that had already accrued to them.

Recently, a farmer from western Wake County, near Raleigh, stated that he had a farm animal for sale or exchange and asked that he be given space for a special notice.

"Have you ever used this method before?" he was asked, to which he replied:

"Yes, I wanted to sell a young bull for which I could not have realized $10 in a local cash transaction. I put a notice in the Review that I would swap the animal for anything of farm value that I could use. The result was that I traded with a farmer living in eastern North Carolina for soy beans and peanuts worth about $25. He wanted the bull. I wanted the beans and peanuts. We were both satisfied and felt we had made a good trade, and now I wish to swap another bull."

A farmer living in Franklin County reported he had a surplus of goats which he wished to dispose of. He said he needed some cash and wanted, first, to sell the goats but might consider trading them for something he could use on his farm. The next day's mail brought a letter from a farmer "down east" who said he wanted to buy 50 goats. His name was forwarded to the Franklin County farmer. Whether the sale, or trade, was effected depended, of course, on whether the two agreed on terms.

A glance through the barter and exchange notices gives an idea of just how the farmers are trying, through this medium, to derive the best benefits.

A recent notice, sent in by a farm woman read thus:

"Wanted: To sell or exchange crocheted bedspread for baby chicks or anything I can use."

In this case, a farm woman is endeavoring to swell the family income by the work of her own hands. Indications are that she is already doing so or is planning to raise chickens and is willing to swap something that she was able to make for good stock.

Keepers of Lights For Airways Plan To End Long Vigil

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—A modern sequel to the history of the isolated lives of the loyal lighthouse keepers who have guarded rocky coasts is being made by the land-lubber lightkeepers of the Transcontinental Airways, who are just preparing to end their lonely hibernation after a long winter.

Ordinarily these lightkeepers, tucked away in mountainous retreats, conclude their hibernation in March, but this year, on account of unusually heavy snows, particularly in the Sierras, many will be confined to their scheduled stations until May.

Their winter supplies exhausted, some have had to call for emergency supplies to be dropped from planes, according to a bulletin from United Air Lines. These lighthouse keepers of the mountains and the western deserts are employees in the Department of Commerce. Those at snow-bound mountain posts often have only a waving acquaintance with pilots, whose faces they may never get to know. At other points, where there are the lighted emergency fields they come in contact with only the pilots and passengers of an occasional plane that lands at their lonely stations waiting the passing of unfavorable weather.

The lightkeeper of the airways must be a weather observer, an airport operator, a radio mechanic and occasionally a host to wayfarers of the air.

Atlanta to Lower Costs By Sale of Motorcars

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

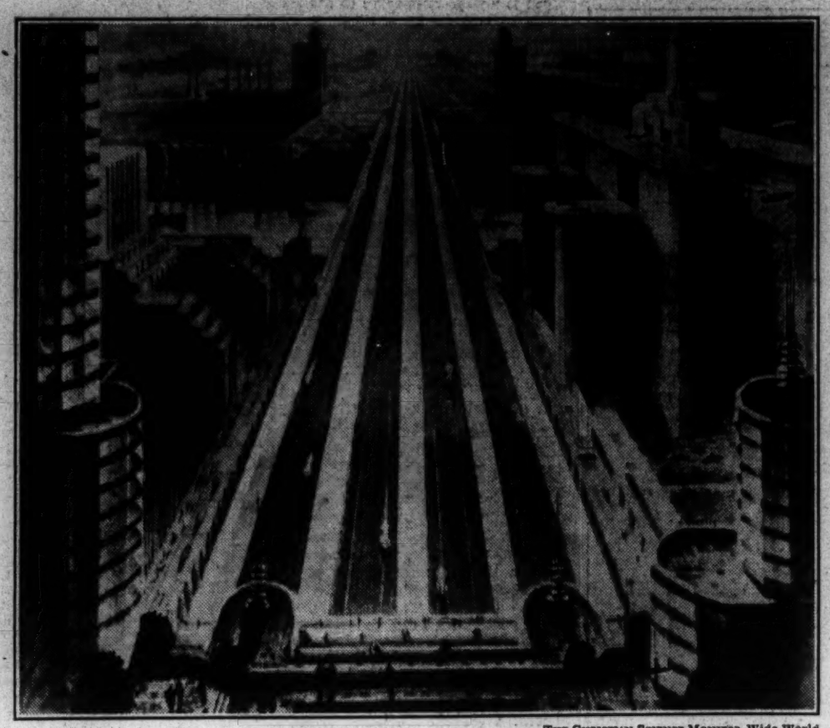
ATLANTA, Ga., April 5 — City automobiles are being sold to municipal employees in an effort to cut the operation cost, by order of the City Council, Councilman Frank Wilson, chairman of the city garage committee, has announced.

All the cars have been appraised and 87 of them will be sold to city employees on the installment plan, at a price range from $1 for the oldest car to $518 for the newest. As property of the city these cars require an expenditure of from $1400 to $1500 a month for maintenance. Operating allowances to the city employees for cars, under the new ordinance, will be about $885 a month. The police, fire, Mayor and tax assessor departments are not affected by this ruling.

Pig Iron Prices Up

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP) — The Daily Metal Trade says that pig iron prices in the East are moving upward for the first time in many months. Scrap prices continued an advance and general steel mill activities increased due to automotive demands.

You'd Go Fast but You Wouldn't See Much



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-Wide World

WHAT A PLACE TO "STEP ON IT"

Fanciful Drawing of What a Section of This Private Motor Road Between Boston and New York Would Look Like at a Terminus.

Warren Brothers of Boston, Mass., announce that at the end of two years' study they have developed a new asphalt surfacing for high-speed roadways that will allow driving safely at 100 miles an hour or more. The above is a drawing by Hugh Ferris, artist, who collaborated with L. Andrew Reinhard and Henry Hofmeister, associate architects of Rockefeller Center, of the proposed Boston-New York road which would have a block signal safety system and which would run under cities and towns on its route

British Opinion Links Gold Basis To Debt Revision

Date of World Economic Conference Held Up by Conflicting Views

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4—Amid conflicting reports circulating here today that the world economic conference will and will not be held by the end of May or early June, the fact stands out that there is a growing conviction that Britain cannot give the United States the assurance the latter requests about Britain's return to the gold standard until a settlement is reached on the war debt issue.

The gold standard is one of the chief items on the agenda of the world economic conference which Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-large, again discussed lengthily with the British Prime Minister, Mr. Ramsay MacDonald, yesterday. The question of what is to be done about the June 4 war-debt payment, on the other hand, is being dealt with at Washington. Yet the two problems are linked indissolubly here.

For the British hold that payment by any method except goods (which is prevented by the United States tariff) makes it impossible to maintain the stability of sterling exchange, and Mr. Davis is credited with the view that stabilization of exchanges stands first on the formidable list of tasks facing the world economic conference.

Yesterday saw a temporary damper on the hopes raised last Friday that it was only a matter of days before the British Foreign Secretary, Sir John Simon, as chairman, could call the organizing committee of the world economic conference together to fix the precise date of the meeting. All is in a state of uncertainty again.

While officially there is no explanation, it is inferred by observers that the delay is due to Washington's having been unable to satisfy British doubts regarding the next debt installment. Mr. Davis left here for Paris today and is not expected back until next week. It is hoped, however, that the situation will be clarified in the meantime, as there is very strong desire on both sides to expedite calling the conference.

Now it is considered improbable that it will be able to meet before mid-June at the earliest. Apart from the need of straightening out Anglo-American viewpoints it transpires that Japan has requested at least two months' notice before the conference opens. There is talk, too, of the new German Government needing a breathing space to coördinate its ideas on economic matters

Such factors, however, are regarded as only serving to emphasize the importance of finding a mutually satisfactory solution of the war debt problem, or at least reaching a temporary arrangement as to the June 15 installment.

'Buy National' Drive Decried by Chamber

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5 — "Buy National" campaigns were condemned April 3 by the foreign commerce committee of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, in a report to the chamber's board of directors.

Opposing governmental support by the United States or other governments of general nation-wide "buy national" campaigns, the committee headed by Mr. James A. Farrell, former president of the United States Steel Corporation, declared that general sales campaigns should not be applied to all articles irrespective of their distinctive sales merits.

While contending that the most effective means of assuming leadership in strengthening the world economic structure and insuring firm basis of future progress in world trade is protection and stabilization of our own economic structure, the committee declared that "this can be effected without recourse to uneconomic nationalistic schemes for trade promotion." The committee went on to express the view that "strengthening of our customs defenses against unfair competition will prove the most effective solvent of problems that beset our trade at home and abroad."

Allis Chalmers Orders

MILWAUKEE, April 5—Unfilled orders of Allis Chalmers Manufacturing Company at March 31 were $4,501,000, compared with $4,371,000 at the end of February, $4,831,000 at end of January, and $5,442,000 Dec. 31, 1932.

Canadian Budget Amendment Adds Credit Bank Plan

Inflation and Control of Finance Fostered by Farm Member

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, April 5—Saddling the blame for all economic and industrial ills upon "fundamental defects in our economic system, accentuated during recent years by the policies of deflation and of credit restriction," Mr. W. T. Lucas, Farmer member for Camrose, Alberta, yesterday moved an amendment to the budget speech.

Mr. Lucas favored the introduction of measures to make credit available through a national central bank, to bring about such a degree of controlled inflation as would stabilize the price level of chief commodities at a point where it would bear a reasonable relation to costs of production; to provide employment and purchasing power to the public by direct use of national credit in the construction of public works and houses; to insure a more equitable distribution of the national income through methods of taxation, and the legislative control of interest, profits and investments; and nationalize insurance systems, including the establishment of such systems of social insurance "as may be necessary for the protection and well-being of the people."

After criticizing the Government at length for its policy of high tariffs, gold standard, expenditure cutting and increased taxation as a means of balancing the budget, Mr. Lucas declared that the brightest shot of the budget speech was the announcement of a royal commission to study the organization of the entire monetary and banking system.

The future happiness and prosperity of the people for some time to come would depend largely on the outcome of this investigation, Mr. Lucas believed. He whole-heartedly indorsed last year's report of the London Chamber of Commerce which said, "Monetary reform is of outstanding importance. The arrest of progressive deflation is the condition precedent to a restoration of world prosperity, and no other means which may be taken can prove effective substitutes."

The amendment was seconded by Mr. J. S. Woodsworth, Labor, Winnipeg.

Florida Farmers Hold State Budget Cut Hurts Industry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOMESTEAD, Fla., April 5—South Florida farmers will enlist as a unit to combat certain objectionable phases of the state budget commissioners' economy program recently made public. At an indignation meeting of Redland District Chamber of Commerce, members voted unanimously to arouse a storm of protest in Dade County and eventually throughout the State against proposals said to be aimed at the life of Florida agriculture.

Plans to cut the state experimental station's budget from $325,000 to $50,000 yearly, plant board expenses from $200,000 to $25,000 and virtual elimination of county agents, home demonstration agents, quarantine inspection and farm extension service were severely condemned by Mr. Frank B. Rue, chamber president.

"Our farms, groves and allied industries are the direct target for three-fourths, or 21 per cent, of the 28 per cent total reduction advocated by the budget commission," Mr. Rue said. "The citrus industry alone with gross returns of $50,000,000 yearly and representing an investment of some half billion dollars, will be seriously jeopardized if scientific protection is withdrawn by this new budget scheme."

Other prominent growers voiced the same opinions. Many other organizations are slated to join the protest drive. Copies of the resolutions passed will go to Governor Sholtz, the budget commissioners, and the Legislature. Petitions bearing hundreds of signatures will follow the resolutions.

Hoover Revisits Former Camp Site

RENO, Nev., April 5 (AP) — Mr. Herbert Hoover is back in California after an outing in Nevada. Mr. Hoover thoroughly enjoyed a motor ride through the high Sierras to Lake Tahoe, where he once camped as a youth while working with a party surveying the California-Nevada boundary line.

Earlier, he had gone by train from Reno to the state Capitol at Carson City, riding all the way in a rickety old wooden coach that saw service in the days when the Virginia and Truckee Railroad was one of the most valuable lines in the country. At Carson Mr. Hoover climbed into the cab of the locomotive and rode the remainder of the way to Virginia City beside the engineer.

The Hoover party included Mrs. Hoover, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden L. Mills, Mrs. Ruth Pratt, former Representative of New York, and officials of the Virginia and Truckee Railroad, which is owned by the Mills estate and was built in 1868 by the late D. O. Mills, grandfather of the former Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Roosevelt's Style Slogan Supports Fair Wage Conditions

President's Wife Joins Move to Check Spread of Sweatshops—Miss Perkins Warns of Danger Signal in Low Prices

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5—Women who are selecting their spring wardrobes from inexpensive shops are urged by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt to make certain that the cost of their garments is not being "sweated" out of factory workers.

"Reasonably priced clothes made under decent conditions," is the style Mrs. Roosevelt is advocating this spring. She asks that women at least make the effort to be sure that the garments they buy are made under decent labor conditions, and not in the sweatshops that have been rapidly springing up under cover as a result of the scarcity of employment.

The President's wife is not merely a mouthpiece for this plea. She knows whereof she speaks; for many years she has been a member of the Women's Trade Union League which is now actively engaged in attempting to eliminate the returning sweatshop. Mrs. Roosevelt will attend a meeting of this organization in New York on April 11 at which the feasibility of providing a label for garments produced under reasonable hours and wages will be discussed. She will not make a speech but is intensely interested "to hear what is said."

Special Apparel Ignored

Mrs. Roosevelt herself plans no new outfit for Easter. She has never made a practice of buying things specially for that day, she says. However, she has laid away a new dark blue silk dress, purchased before the inauguration, which she will probably wear.

The problem of combating the returning "sweatshop" is one of the chief concerns of Miss Frances Perkins, Secretary of Labor, as well as Mrs. Roosevelt. The $4.95 dress hanging in the shop window to attract women whose budgets have been cut to a fraction of what they once were has been described by Miss Perkins as a "danger signal," of which to beware. Manufacture of a silk dress at that price is impossible if reasonable wages are paid and decent conditions of labor observed, she declares.

The girls who make these dresses are forced to work 10 or 12 hours a day and are lucky if they get $3 at the end of a hard week, reports received at the Labor Department show. Legal standards are being disregarded because of the lack of enforcement funds. Jobs are so scarce that the employer can brazenly warn "quit if you don't like it" and the worker has no come-back.

Lenient Conditions Sought

The worst conditions are found in the "runaway shops" of the garment-making industry which have moved by hundreds from New York City to neighboring states where factory laws are not so strict. The sweatshop owner receives dresses or other garments from New York already cut, ready for sewing. He rents an abandoned factory or some other low-priced building, where he hires women and girls at unbelievably low wages to do the sewing. His investment is practically nothing, and he is free to move at any time. The turnover in workers is quick, some of the girls actually working for nothing "to learn the work," and then being displaced at the end of a short time by other "learners."

The manufacturer who is attempting to pay decent wages is finding much difficulty in competing with these sweatshops.

Insurance Gives Size Of Randolph Estate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — The brick manor house at Wilton, home of William Randolph III, which was recently purchased by the Colonial Dames of America in the State of Virginia, with the purpose of moving it to a site near Richmond for a clubhouse, originally was surrounded by a number of outbuildings, it was learned when the officers of the Dames inspected old fire insurance policies in the files of the Mutual Assurance Society here.

In addition to the brick dwelling, the estate originally had two wooden offices, a storehouse, a dairy, a kitchen, four barns and an overseer's house and kitchen.

The two policies inspected were written on Oct. 3, 1793, and on March 8, 1806. In the first, the dwelling, recently purchased by the Dames at a cost of $30,000, was valued at $6000, in the latter at $8000.

Forthcoming Lectures On Christian Science

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

United States

Maryland

Hagerstown: Ballroom, Alexander Hotel, 3:30 p. m., April 9.

Massachusetts

Lynn: Church Edifice, Chestnut Street, near Broad Street, 8 p. m., April 14.
Northampton (Society of Smith College): High School Hall, 8 p. m., April 10.

Pennsylvania

Beaver: Beaver High School Auditorium, 3:15 p. m., April 9.
State College (Society of Pennsylvania State College): Schwab Auditorium, 8:15 p .m., April 11.

Rhode Island

Providence (First Church): Church Edifice Prospect and Meeting Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

New Jersey

Cranford: Roosevelt School Auditorium, Orange Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Dover: Church Edifice, 360 West Blackwell Street, 8:15 p. m., April 11.

New York

Amsterdam: Roosevelt Junior High School, 8 p. m., April 14.
Auburn: Osborne Hall, 25 South Street, 3:30 p. m., April 9.
Brooklyn (Fourth Church): Academy of Music, 8 p. m., April 14.
New York (Twelfth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, 106 West One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street, 8 p. m., April 14.
Port Washington: Flower Hill Hose Company Hall, 12 Haven Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 13.
Rochester (Fourth Church): Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 10.
Syracuse: Church Edifice, Forman Avenue and East Jefferson Street, 4 p. m., April 9.
White Plains: Westchester County Center, Central Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 10.

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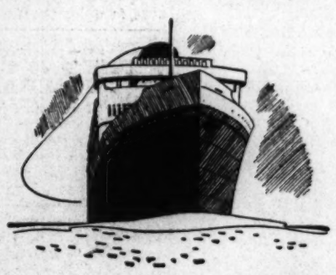

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Britain Publishes Official Paper On Rift With Soviet

Report on Engineers' Case Issued Prior to Debate in House of Commons

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 5—A dramatic account of the British Government's efforts to secure the release of the Metropolitan-Vickers engineers arrested in Moscow, March 11, is published here today as an official White Paper, and provided chapter and verse for the debate which opened in the House of Commons today on a bill to enable the Government to place an embargo on imports from Russia at its discretion.

From the outset the British took the view that, in the words of Sir Esmond Ovey Ambassador at Moscow, in a telegram to London on March 12, "While obviously His Majesty's Government cannot deny the right of any sovereign government to arrest suspected criminals, a right they reserve to themselves, conditions under the present reign of terror in this country [Russia] are without parallel in Britain. It is inconceivable that the Soviet Government can produce credible evidence of any criminal malpractice on the part of the company."

Sir Esmond added "there may conceivably be, of course, some minor question of insignificant bribery, tipping or presents which might consequently be distorted into bribery."

Later dispatches show the reply of Mr. Maxim Litvinoff, Russian Foreign Minister, to these British representations was that the British attitude "amounted to an ultimatum that His Majesty's Government could only maintain relations with Russia on condition that the British subjects were exempt from Soviet law and not subject to arrest or trial—in fact that Russia is to change her laws.

In strong terms, Mr. Litvinoff is quoted as adding that no threats of any kind would have the slightest effect on the Soviet Government, except perhaps to confirm their resistance."

Music

Boston Sinfonietta

The Boston Sinfonietta, Mr. Arthur Fiedler, conductor, gave a concert in Jordan Hall last night, with Mr. J. M. Sanromá as assisting pianist. The audience, large and musically aware, heard with manifest pleasure the group of novel compositions for small instrumental ensembles which was submitted.

The concert was notable for its introduction to Boston, for the first time in the original instrumentation, of the Suite made by Stravinsky from the music to his ballet, "L'Histoire du Soldat." This work, composed in 1917, belongs to the period which followed that of the "Sacre." It is one of the earliest of the works in which the composer was beginning the long search for new means of expression which apparently has not yet been brought to a victorious conclusion. The absence of the narrator and the stage settings of the ballet perhaps makes it easier for the hearer to listen to the music as music—which, Stravinsky is always insisting, is what he wants.

The eight sections of the suite are satirical in intention, poking sophisticated fun at such human frailties as royal pomp and circumstance, romance and tragedy, and musical conventions like the choral. Only seven players are employed, each a soloist. The musical interest lies in the play with timbres and rhythms. Tones of the violin, doublebass, woodwind and brass are interwoven while a large battery supplies a complicated percussional commentary. The "color counterpoint" and the rhythmic patterns are engaging. The opportunity for use of the jazz idiom in the Three Dances is not neglected. With the stage accessories, the piece might, one imagines, appear as a satirical "Wozzeck;" though not of course a satire on the Berg opus, which was composed later. An interesting exhibit for the faithful student of Stravinsky.

Ibert's "Divertissement" for chamber orchestra, with its direct imitations of famous themes, is amusing in a more conventional and obvious way. C. P. E. Bach's Symphony in D, which opened the program, has historical interest. J. S. Bach's Concerto in D minor has the distinction of containing the dullest and most interminable Adagio within recollection. Mozart's Eight German Dances for small orchestra are delightful fooling.

A refreshing concert. Mr. Fiedler's Sinfonietta is heard too seldom.

L. A. S.

Brahms Festival Plans

The long awaited festival in honor of the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Johannes Brahms is now announced for the final week of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's season, April 26 to 30. The orchestra will be assisted by the Harvard Glee Club and the Radcliffe Choral Society, and by various soloists. The first two concerts will be by invitation and open to Symphony subscribers only. The Sunday afternoon concert will be for the orchestra's pension fund. The programs:

Wednesday evening, April 26, at 8:15: Variations on a Theme by Haydn, Double Concerto for violin and cello (Richard Burgin and Jean Bedetti), Symphony No. 4.

Thursday afternoon, April 27, at 2:30: A program of music in other forms than orchestral, including Violin Sonata in A major (Richard Burgin and J. M. Sanromá), songs with pianoforte (Jeannette Vreeland), Liebeslieder waltzes by small mixed chorus. Quintet for strings.

Thursday evening, April 27 (in Sanders Theater, Cambridge), the "Academic" Overture, the Double Concerto, Symphony No. 2.

Friday afternoon and Saturday evening, April 28 and 29: "Academic" Overture, Piano Concerto No. 2 (Ossip Gabrilowitsch), Symphony No. 1.

Sunday afternoon, April 30, at 3:30: "A German Requiem."

In Line for 1950 Golf Championships

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"TEENIE-WEENIES" WORK OUT AT BILTMORE CLUB, MIAMI, FLA.

"Not So Hot," Says Little Sister, Referee, as Tommy's "Drive" of Two Feet Brings a "Tickled-Pink" Expression to His Opponent's Face.

Boston Art Notes

Emile A. Gruppe

At the Casson Galleries in Copley Square there may be seen oil paintings by Mr. Emile A. Gruppe. Among them are depictions of the fisheries of the North Shore, and poetic portrayals of landscape.

Mr. Gruppe is a painter of the romantic style, seeking through color and pattern to evoke an atmosphere of calm and tranquillity. To gain his end he works in a mildly impressionistic, mildly realistic mode. His pictures are either veil-like and illusory, or skillfully arranged in a patchwork of colors which tell fairly effectively as scenes. The methods he employs are not uniform, nor are the sentiments similar. At times Mr. Gruppe holds forth in a caustic, rigorous way, but occasionally he resorts to a fancifulness which borders dangerously on insipidity. We wonder whether the artist is attempting to give the "public" what it (allegedly) wants. Pallid tints, vaguely discerned nymphs at the sea shore—such methods of evincing interest belong to the past. That Mr. Gruppe is capable of a more modern, more stirring product is evident in other exhibits in the gallery.

Boys and Girls Bookshop

A new name appears upon the lists this week, that of Mr. F. C. Hinder, exhibiting his drawings at the Bookshop for Boys and Girls on Boylston Street. One does not have to look beyond display one or two to deduce that Mr. Hinder is a theorist of geometric turn. The method is not novel, for calculating one's lines and shadows according to careful measures is quite the fashion. Dynamic symmetry is the name by which we know this particular theory.

It is always impressive to see the squares and drafts, the web of diagonals upon which a simple head or figure may be planned. But clearing away the geometrical trappings, and examining the drawings quite simply, we wonder whether the rule of measure and roots has accomplished a more living result. It is an arguable question.

Dynamic symmetry is engaging, but does it warrant aesthetic dynamics? It may here and there, but a too literal application of the rule has a tendency to standardize, to fix, to mechanize, thus accomplishing the very antithesis of the promise. That little margin which exists between the realm of geometric reckoning and artistic form is very important indeed; it is the inexplicable personal note and it contributes a very necessary share to the enlivening dynamics of the design. D. A.

Work at Loss Urged To Secure Right Job

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AMHERST, Mass., April 5—Need for distinguishing between education and training was stressed yesterday by Mr. Samuel S. Board, vocational counselor for Yale, who is conducting a three-day conference at the Massachusetts State College. Even in times like these, Mr. Board said, college graduates need to sell themselves to the job rather than to take any job just to have something to do.

Mr. Board believes that it is wise to work at a loss to be in work which one intends to make permanent. A general education, giving a broad point of view, is probably just as valuable as a training in any specialized line, he said. If a man wants to take training in some specific line, he declared, it should be in a field where help is needed.

State Delivers Check For $200,000 to Revere

Mr. Charles F. Hurley, state treasurer, yesterday delivered to Mr. James M. O'Brien, city treasurer of Revere, a check for $200,000 for paying wages and salaries of city employees for 1933, unpaid as of April 1. The loan was approved by the Emergency Finance Board.

The loan is said to be the first of its kind made under the provisions of the board. A check also was delivered to Mr. Harlan W. Cutter, city treasurer for Waltham, to meet that city's ordinary maintenance expenses. The amount of that check was not announced.

Marshall Field Bans Beer

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO—The big department store of Marshall Field & Co. here is not going to sell beer, it was learned from the management following a recent report from the Illinois Conference of Organizations Supporting the Eighteenth Amendment.

Women Take Step To Force Slash In Boston's Expenses

See Need of Analysis of City Affairs as Provided For in Bill

The cost of carrying on the business of the City of Boston must be reduced if its revenues are reduced, it was brought out last night in Boston at the first public forum held by the women's division of the Republican City Committee which is interested in a thorough analysis of the conduct of the city's affairs, under the provisions of the Bangs Bill, pending in the State Legislature.

Mrs. William Morton Wheeler, opening the forum said:

"It is our purpose to keep in touch primarily with controversial movements that are actually 'in the news,' so that women may have for themselves the arguments on which action is based, and be in a position to exert pressure if necessary."

Mrs. Wheeler said she felt this first meeting had a very real contribution to make to the life of the community in focusing attention on the absorbing question of a balanced budget for the city, and the setting up of a commission similar to one set up in 1908, to bring up to date the governmental machinery of the city of Boston; some parts of that machinery were now 109 years old, designed to apply to a city of a few thousand inhabitants, but quite outmoded for use in the present situation."

There has been no revision of the city charter in 25 years, it was brought out. During that period the cost of government has increased 160 per cent per capita, while the population has increased only 16 per cent. The burden of real estate taxes has grown unconscionably heavy; no intelligent rearrangement can be made without a thorough study of facts first being made, not only of existing methods and practices, but of the entire structure of the city government with all the implications and potentialities. Such measures, it was said, are provided for in the Bangs bill.

Mrs. Wheeler said that unless an extraordinary emergency rose, such as the present one focusing on taxation, the forum would not be called together until August again, when it is the purpose to scan crime conditions as they exist in Boston. Beer control, she said, would be only one aspect of that study. With five months of beer control in operation, something interesting in that controversy imght have been expected to develop.

"In September," Mrs. Wheeler added, "we shall center our interest on election frauds and feasible methods of control. With a city election imminent, something interesting can be looked for at this meeting. But with the program we have outlined, it can easily be seen that this group proposes no longer to sit back and fret about improper conditions; it proposes to find what, exactly, needs to be remedied, and to assist in the remedy."

Other speakers were Mrs. True Worthy White, Judge Michael H. Sullivan, Mr. George R. Nutter, Mrs. Elizabeth W. Pigeon and Mrs. Thomas F. McMahon.

Somerville Bank Opens; Paves Way for Pay Checks

With the reopening of the Somerville National Bank yesterday, the city's school teachers, who failed to receive their month's pay last week, are expected to be paid in the near future. The bank, which closed March 4 at the beginning of the banking holiday, has on deposit about $139,000 of the city's money.

Instructions from the Controller of Currency in Washington have increased the bank's capitalization from $100,000 to $500,000. Directors and friends subscribed $200,000 worth of stock and later added the second $200,000 which enabled the bank to reopen for business. The bank has a surplus of $1,000,000. Yesterday was a busy day at the bank because of the large number of accumulated checks. Considerably more deposits were reported than withdrawals.

Five Thousand Men Apply for Places In Forest 'Army'

More than 5000 men applied for enrollment blanks in Boston yesterday as the first step in the mobilization of a New England labor army to join in a nation-wide work relief campaign of reforestation.

Applicants for enrollment blanks flocked to the Federal Building in such numbers that Mr. Walter C. Conroy, state director of federal employment, felt impelled to "hire a hall." Adjt.-Gen. John H. Agnew of the Massachusetts National Guard has authorized the use of the South Armory drill shed for future registration.

Mr. Harold O. Cook, chief forester in the Massachusetts Department of Conservation, has been appointed by Governor Ely to attend a conference of state foresters which President Roosevelt has called at the White House tomorrow. The reforestation program will be discussed in detail at the conference.

Mr. Cook said he hoped the plan would provide work for 1400 men for six months in Massachusetts. He advocated the construction of dirt roads through the forest preserves in the interests for fire protection. He pointed out that in Germany there is a road to about every 500 acres of forest.

'Sea Serpent' Gets Into Print Again— This One Was Old in the World's Youth

The "sea serpent" rears its head once more.

This time its head is tiny and triangular shaped, its neck is long and serpentine, its locomotive members are whale-like paddles, its body is shaped like a long turtle's, and it has an over-all length of about 40 feet.

It's no trumped-up story, for officials at Harvard's Museum of Comparative Zoölogy have examined the 120,000,000-year-old monster and declared it a genuine specimen of Krontosaurus Queenslandicus, the largest and most complete remains of a plesiosaur ever discovered in Australia.

The find was made on the ranch of Mr. R. W. H. Thomas, near Richmond, northwestern Queensland, by Mr. William E. Schevill, assistant curator at the Harvard Museum. Mr. Schevill has just returned from an 18-month expedition to Australia, and a preliminary investigation of his findings is in progress.

Forty feet is the maximum length known to have been attained by these powerful swimming reptiles, a large proportion of which is in the neck. Sharp, interlocking teeth, some of which are about eight inches long, line the upper and lower triangular-shaped jaws.

Previous finds in Australia have revealed only fragments of a jaw, and small portions of the giant reptile's flippers, and the discovery of the Harvard party is expected to enable paleontologists to accurately reconstruct for the first time, the Australian species. The area in which the plesiosaur was discovered is known to have been completely submerged during the Cretaceous period when the animal lived.

Harvard's Australian collection was made as part of the museum's program of obtaining field specimens from every section of the world to be arranged in systematic collections showing graphically the history of past and present animals and their distribution on the earth.

Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—"Grin and Bearit."
5:15 NBC, "Dick Daring."
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 NBC, "Maud and Cousin Bill."
6:15 NBC, songs and patter.
6:30 Studio; sport review, Bill Williams.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 "Happy Landings."
7:30 "Over the Heather with Sandy MacFarlane."
8:00 NBC, Mystery drama.
8:30 NBC, Jesters: male trio.
8:45 NBC, Phil Cook; Shavers.
9:00 NBC, Adventure of Sherlock Holmes.
9:30 NBC, Donald Novis; Morton Downey; Leon Belasco's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC, D. W. Griffith's Hollywood.
10:15 American Legion program; news.
11:00 Reports; sports review.
11:15 American Radio Relay League.
11:30 NBC, "Master Singers"; chorus.
12:00 NBC and local dance music.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—Talk, Gladys M. Petch.
5:15 Regent Trio; soloist.
5:30 NBC, Piano duo.
5:45 Big Brother's Radio Gang.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 "The Old Painter."
6:45 "Tessie the Typist."
7:00 Studio soloist.
7:15 NBC, Juvenile sketch.
7:30 Dorothy Curtis Trio.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Fannie Brice; orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Mystery drama.
9:00 NBC, String Symphony, pianists; orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Josef and Rosina Lhevinne.
10:00 NBC, Barnyard music; quartet.
10:30 NBC, "Fantasy in Sound."
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC dance music.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS program.
5:15 Fashion Parade Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Yankee Mixed Quartet.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Trumpet recital; band.
6:30 Detectives Black and Blue.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, "Buck Rogers in the Year 2433."
7:30 CBS, Travelers Quartet; orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Bonke Carter; news flashes.
8:00 CBS, Elizabeth Barthell; Four Eton Boys; orchestra.
8:15 CBS, "Singin' Sam," baritone.
8:30 Powers Brothers, vocal trio.
8:45 CBS, Lyman Orchestra; Newsboy.
9:00 CBS, Bing Crosby; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Warnow Orchestra; soloist.
9:30 CBS, Guy Lombardo's Orchestra; Burns and Allen.
10:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
10:15 Program from Boston Arena.
11:00 Announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 a. m.—Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Local dance music.
5:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, The Lone Wolf Tribe.
6:00 CBS and local dance music.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Dinner music.
7:30 Boston School Committee talk.
7:45 Local dance music.
8:00 "Behind the Mike"; sketch.
8:30 CBS and local dance music.
9:00 Organ recital.
9:15 Dramatic program.
9:30 Local dance music.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Waring's Pennsylvanians.
10:30 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
10:45 CBS, Little Jack Little.
11:00 CBS, Columbia Symphony Orchestra; Nino Martini, tenor.
11:30 CBS dance music.

WHDH, Boston (330kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—Fred Gilmert, guitarist.
5:15 Sheehan's Irish Minstrels.
5:30 Local dance music.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Henry E. Williams.
6:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
6:45 Orchestral Program.
7:00 "Richings in Music."
7:15 The Gossipers.
7:30 Local dance music.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Studio program; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news dispatches.
12:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Music; studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
8:00 a. m.—Morning Minstrels.
8:15 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Mr. Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:30 p. m.—Local and NBC programs.
2:35 p. m.—Chickering Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—Forecast, E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC and local programs.
12:15 p. m.—News; studio; music.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Silver Lining Hour.
2:15 p. m.—NBC and local programs.
3:30 p. m.—Reading Circle.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; studio.

WNAC

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
11:15 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:10 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral.
12:45 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—Address, Mayor James M. Curley.
2:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
9:45 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—Studio music.
4:00 p. m.—Women's Federation.
4:30 p. m.—Local dance music.

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Special Movies For Youth Needed, Edinburgh Finds

Janet Gaynor Selected as Favorite by Both Girls and Boys

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH—A widespread desire for special movie performances suitable for children exists in Edinburgh, it is shown by the results of a film inquiry. This need is already being met to some extent by the Edinburgh Film Guild which specializes in children's matinees.

At a conference held to discuss the report of the inquiry it was stated that cinema proprietors themselves are anxious to raise the standard of films shown, but that responsibility lies with the public to support better films when shown.

Boys and girls, the report reveals, voted for their favorite "stars" as follows:

Female Stars

Arranged in order of popularity, according to the boys

		Admired	Disliked
1.	Janet Gaynor	276	18
2.	Marie Dressler	167	51
3.	Jeannette MacDonald	89	23
4.	Joan Crawford	115	54
5.	Constance Bennet	135	80
6.	Norma Shearer	87	64
7.	Marion Davies	32	33
8.	Polly Moran	35	46
9.	Bebe Daniels	53	72
10.	Dorothy Mackaill	27	46
11.	Gloria Swanson	24	51
12.	Ruth Chatterton	13	48
13.	Mitzi Green	59	96
14.	Evelyn Laye	11	49
15.	Lois Wilson	8	56
16.	Marlene Dietrich	34	86
17.	Myrna Loy	4	71
18.	Greta Garbo	66	154
19.	Anna May Wong	17	170

Arranged in order of popularity, according to the girls

1.	Janet Gaynor	423	17
2.	Constance Bennett	139	45
3.	Jeannette MacDonald	82	20
4.	Norma Shearer	96	44
5.	Joan Crawford	86	55
6.	Evelyn Laye	27	20
7.	Marie Dressler	55	51
8.	Mitzi Green	55	60
9.	Ruth Chatterton	16	34
10.	Marion Davies	11	39
11.	Polly Moran	10	39
12.	Dorothy Mackaill	8	39
13.	Marlene Dietrich	34	69
14.	Bebe Daniels	27	62
15	Myrna Loy	6	63
16.	Lois Wilson	6	70
17.	Gloria Swanson	9	76
18.	Greta Garbo	60	180
19.	Anna May Wong	9	176

Male Film Stars

Arranged in order of popularity, according to the boys

		Admired	Disliked
1.	Laurel and Hardy	222	21
2.	Jack Holt	151	26
3.	Slim Summerville	84	29
4.	Jackie Coogan	63	13
5.	Ronald Colman	87	44
6.	Richard Dix	46	23
7.	Robert Montgomery	34	30
8.	Harold Lloyd	37	38
9.	Gary Cooper	31	38
10.	Lon Chaney	94	103
11.	Ramon Novarro	35	48
12.	Richard Barthelmess	26	47
13.	Clive Brook	27	53
14.	Maurice Chevalier	63	95
15.	Jack Oakie	20	64
16.	William Powell	16	68
17.	George Arliss	36	105
18.	Noah Beery	7	97
19.	Adolphe Menjou	9	306

Arranged in order of popularity, according to the girls

1.	Ronald Colman	137	32
2.	Laurel and Hardy	128	32
3.	Jackie Coogan	110	17
4.	Robert Montgomery	108	18
5.	Ramon Novarro	78	30
6.	Jack Holt	54	21
7.	Maurice Chevalier	93	76
8.	Gary Cooper	54	38
9.	Richard Dix	24	26
10.	Richard Barthelmess	15	23
11.	George Arliss	43	54
12.	Clive Brook	36	61
13.	Harold Lloyd	35	72
14.	Slim Summerville	15	73
15.	Jack Oakie	18	77
16.	William Powell	13	74
17.	Noah Beery	4	104
18.	Lon Chaney	24	164
19.	Adolphe Menjou	12	159

The ages of the children questioned varied from 9 to 18, and the questionnaire was distributed in 21 public schools in Edinburgh, containing pupils of all social grades.

Pictures most popular with boys were found to be those showing swift action, bold decisions and personal bravery. Next came those giving light entertainment and having artistic beauty. The most disliked were those displaying such emotions as love, jealousy or hate. Among the girls, light amusement and artistic pleasure ranked highest, and the pictures least enjoyed were those showing violence and ruthless disregard of justice.

As regards frequency of attendance at cinemas, boys were found to be keener than girls, 77 per cent of all boys involved in the inquiry attending at least once a week, and only 61 per cent of the girls. The children in poorer districts were found to attend oftener than others.

Fewer Trawlers to Get Permits in Nova Scotia

OTTAWA, April 5 (AP)—The Dominion Government has taken action to reduce the number of trawlers licensed to operate on the Atlantic coast to four. Licenses of the six trawlers operating out of Nova Scotia during the past year expired on March 31.

There had been considerable agitation among Nova Scotia shore-fishermen to have the Government refuse further licenses at present. It was argued that suspension of trawler operations would make a great deal of work for the old style fishermen and that such action would be justified during the present period of depression and unemployment. It is understood the Government's action was in the nature of a compromise.

Dreiser Forecasts Departure From Individualism

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRUNSWICK, Maine, April 5—"The development of economic affairs in America during the last few years will result in a change of attitude on the part of American people and will greatly affect the literature of the next decade," Mr. Theodore Dreiser declared, speaking at the Institute of Modern Literature at Bowdoin College, last night.

The American public has believed the fairy tales told by popular writers, he said. The public has believed that the existence of the individualist, seeking selfish material success, represented the only existence and that it was available to all who wished it, according to Mr Dreiser.

"I really believe that the writers who portray a real, not necessarily cynical, picture of life will receive a more enthusiastic and appreciative audience in the future than they have in the past," he declared. "The idea of individual success went strong until the population overtook the economic resources of the nation. Now that we have arrived at that point, we will see a mental change in life. Individualism will give way in favor of a more brotherly attitude, and self-triumph without regard to its effects on others will be abandoned."

With this change in attitude will come a desire for stories of truth rather than for fairy tales, he forecast.

Immigration Drop Reported by Canada

OTTAWA, April 5 (AP)—Immigration to Canada recorded further decreases during the 11 months of the past fiscal year which ended Feb. 28, last.

Figures issued by the Department of Immigration show that the number of immigrants admitted to Canada during the 11 months was 5658 fewer than during the corresponding period of the previous year. The comparative figures for the total immigration are: 1932-33, 18,656; 1931-32, 24,314. The decrease is approximately 23 per cent.

Decreases are recorded nearly all along the line. British immigration declined by 3820, or 56 per cent. During the 11 months ended Feb. 28, last, the total number of English, Scots, Irish and Welsh immigrants who entered Canada was 2998. During the same period in the previous fiscal year it was 6818.

The decline in immigration from the United States was only 7 per cent when the two periods are compared. Total immigration from the United States to Canada during the 11 months just ended was 12,464, as against 13,394 in the corresponding period of 1931-32.

'Sol' Thaws Snowbank, Liquidating $109 Assets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MOSCOW, Idaho, April 5—One of those frozen assets, which had been glaciated" for six long weeks in a snow bank on Main Street, was "conservated," March 29, after Old Sol had "liquidated" the bank. The asset, a check for $109.70, was returned to Mr. Oscar McCartor of the Moscow Commission Company, by whom the instrument had been drawn Jan. 20.

More than six weeks ago, Mr. McCartor had inclosed the check in an envelope addressed to a company out of town and bearing a return address. In some way, the letter was lost in the deep snow banks, although McCartor believed it had been mailed. When no asknowledgment from the payee came, and when his bank reported no withdrawal, he began to wonder—but the check failed to show up.

Today street workers, clearing the streets of the winter's litter, found the envelope, stained, badly worn, but they deciphered the return address and sent the envelope to Mr. McCartor. Inside, was the check, the amount of $109.70 still distinct, although the moisture had stained it badly. Although the snow bank's assets have been returned to the depositor, the First National Bank, upon which the check was drawn, is still on a holiday.

Four African Natives Travel in Tank To Be Gazed At by Curious New York

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Four natives of West Africa arrived in Manhattan last week for an extended stay, having crossed the Atlantic the exclusive occupants of a cabin aboard the Veendam of the Holland-America Line.

Hailing from Africa's western rivers, they traveled in an ornate tank and resemble nothing so much as low-wing monoplanes about three inches long, done in black and white with an effective sprinkling of red dots. They are the first of their kind ever to land on these shores, and, as is often the procedure in such cases, were taken at once to the Aquarium to be installed with fitting ceremony as butterflyfish.

Long pectoral fins extend from their sides, and from the ventral fins long feelers serve as a sort of landing gear when the fishes come to rest on the bottom of their tank. Their ability at the take-off, at which the flying fish of salt-water are so expert, is still to be proved, and, indeed, the Aquarium is without a record of any of their propensities.

Not only did the Africans arrive at the aquatic haunt at the Battery this week, however, but there also came 100 young Amazonian leaf fish, whose chief characteristic is its ability to swim upside down in exact simulation of dead leaves on the water's surface. The parents, which are three inches long, were brought to New York from the middle reaches of the Amazon River, and their kind is so rare and their spawning so unusual that an account of them will be read before a gathering of natural scientists at Harvard University in May.

Aquarium attendants noticed small strings of eggs hanging from the plant leaves in the leaf fish's tank this week, and shortly thereafter all the little leaves came tumbling down.

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THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY

Austrian-German Union Weakened By Hitler's Rise

Socialists Join Opposition After Fascist Manifesto Against Marxism

Special from Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—The movement for the union of Germany and Austria has considerably weakened in this country since Herr Adolf Hitler and the National Socialists came to power in Germany. There has been a decided change in the "Anschluss" sentiment and opposition to it has intensified.

Formerly three social and political groups here openly and actively favored the joining of Austria with Germany. They were the Social Democrats, the Pan-Germans and the Fascists, of which only the first group was strong numerically.

Due to the ceaseless activity and to the great influence of the Socialists as well as to the propaganda of other small groups, nationalism was decidedly weaker in Austria than in any other European land. But now the situation has changed. Because of the relentless fight, which Herr Hitler has opened on the Marxists in Germany, the Socialists here have executed a "right about face" and are opposed to an Anschluss, which for them would mean falling into the hands of their most implacable enemies.

At present the only advocates of Austria's disappearance in a united, triumphant Teutonic State are the Fascists and the Pan-Germans. The latter form a small, amorphous body, destined soon to be swallowed up by the Austrian Fascists, who will alone hold the field on the side of an Anschluss. As far as the local Hitlerites are concerned, Austria has disappeared.

Over against them stand the Christian Socialists, a strong Roman Catholic party, which forms the bulwark of whatever Austrian patriotism exists. These people, most of whom live in country districts, in villages and small towns, are conservative, moderately democratic, monarchistic by inclination, moved by local loyalties, and very stanchly attached to their church.

Events in Germany tend to strengthen the influence of this party upon public opinion. The Austrian is by nature a middle-of-the-road man, shunning extremes and violence; so he is distressed by the ruthless centralizing of Hitlerism, which rides rough-shod over all local autonomy and provincial independence. Therefore he is disposed to support the attitude of the Christian Socialists and become somewhat more of a patriot. This means that the feeling of loyalty to Austria is stronger here now than at any time since the World War.

Great Estate Gift to Ireland as Park The Setting of Lakes of Killarney

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN—A region whose beauty is enshrined in a song that all the world knows has been presented to the Irish Free State as a national park. The property centralizes around the Lakes of Killarney, whose lyric loveliness is a household word among English-speaking peoples throughout the globe.

The area to become a national park is Muckross estate, which consists of approximately 10,000 acres surrounding the middle lake, two-thirds of the upper lake, and about one-half of the lower lake. The gift has been assured to the nation through the generosity and coöperation of Mr. William B. Bourn, Filoli House, San Mateo, Calif., who originally acquired the property from the late Lord Ardilaun and settled it on his son-in-law, Senator Arthur Vincent, who has lived at Muckross for 20 years.

The gift of Muckross to the Free State marks one of the most notable events in the history of the Irish Free State. It comprises a beautiful house set amid acres of mountain, lake, and moorland. The whole estate is given to the Free State Government by Mr. Bourn, in the joint names of himself, Senator Vincent, and the late Mrs. Vincent. It will be known in perpetuity as the Bourn-Vincent Memorial Park, and at a later date a simple memorial will be erected somewhere in the grounds to commemorate the fact that the gift was made in memory of Mr. Bourn's daughter.

Although the actual lakes of Killarney are the property of the Earl of Kenmare, the Muckross estate commands an unrivaled view of them, and includes many of the fine mountains around the lakes which have made the name of Killarney famous throughout the world.

The house is a lovely building. It is surrounded by spacious gardens, most of which were designed by Mr. Vincent and his wife, while the parks and woods all about it have few equals in Europe.

The Government will take over the property as a going concern, and will acquire from Senator Vincent all the furniture and properties necessary for the occupation of the house, as well as the famous herd of Kerry cattle, bred by the senator. An agreement has been drawn up between Senator Vincent on the one hand and the Free State Minister for Finance on the other, and as soon as the gift is accepted by the Free State Parliament the estate will be handed over formally.

Senator Vincent states that few people realize the full beauties of Muckross; for hitherto only a very small portion of it has been open to the public. He hopes that the young people of Ireland will take the fullest advantage of Mr. Bourn's generous gift by visiting and appreciating the spot. "I hope," says Mr. Vincent, "that it will become a real garden of friendship—for there is much bitterness in Ireland—and that it will become one of the greatest playgrounds in the world."

Necessary legislation for taking over the property will be introduced in the Dail Eireann at an early date, and there are signs that Mr. Bourn's gift will be accepted with great appreciation by the Free State Parliament.

Women's Colleges Broadcast Appeal For Needed Fund

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—An appeal for financial aid for women's colleges commensurate with their importance is being broadcast today, following a meeting of the heads of the Barnard, Bryn Mawr, Mount Holyoke, Radcliffe, Smith, Vassar, and Wellesley Colleges here last night at which the future of higher education for women was discussed.

Their appeal is based on the fact that, out of the nearly $70,000,000 given or bequeathed by Americans in 1932 to educational institutions, only $2,000,000 went to women's colleges, as compared with nearly $28,000,000 for men's colleges and universities, $25,500,000 for coeducational institutions, and $5,000,000 for foreign universities.

"The fact that only $2,000,000 came to women's colleges is due, we are convinced, to the fact that the habit of giving to higher education for women has not become established on the part of the public, as it has long since been established for men's colleges and universities," the appeal for aid states. "It is not, however, possible to wait for time to effect this. The need is so urgent that we must emphasize it now."

Sherman Wins Medal For Food Researches

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Dr. H. C. Sherman, head of the department of chemistry at Columbia University, has won the annual medal of the American Institute of Chemists for his food researches and services to the profession in training chemists.

Dr. Henry G. Knight, president of the institute, in announcing the award yesterday, said that Dr. Sherman had been one of the pioneers in food chemistry from the time he began teaching at Columbia University in 1898. He was the first person to insist on quantitative analysis of iron and other minerals in foods. His work for 15 years with the food supply committee on the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor resulted in a marked improvement in the food and nutrition conditions of the average New York family.

The medal, which is awarded annually for outstanding service to chemistry in America, went to Dr. Charles H. Herty last year for his

German Textiles Lead in Displays At Leipzig Fair

Industry Centers Effort on Providing Goods the Buyer Wants

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN — Reëstablishment of firm prices based upon production costs rather than irresponsible policy of getting just what the buyer can give is reported to be the outstanding feature of this year's Leipzig Spring Fair.

Good results are reported from the technical and building sections, machine tools, technical noveities and electrical apparatus being in special demand.

But this fair was primarily important for its emphasis upon the importance of German textiles, and the concentration of all textile exhibits in one building, instead of being scattered everywhere as formerly. German manufacturers still feel that despite the benefits accruing to their English competitors from the fall of the pound, they still can compete successfully in foreign markets.

This attitude they base upon the opinion that not only have the English textile manufacturers abandoned their attempt to compete with cheaper materials, but also that the Germans can still benefit from their advantages as salesmen in giving the buyer what he wants, not what the manufacturer thinks he ought to have, which they still think to be the English viewpoint.

But textile manufacturers are not a little concerned by the economic tendency advocated in certain circles within Germany itself to operate against the 5 and 10 cent stores and departmental stores in favor of the small trader. For it is from these stores that most of their trade within Germany comes.

The number of exhibitors at this fair was 6292, as compared with 7716 and 9540 in the last two years.

As to the total amount of trade done at this fair, it will not be possible to make a fair estimate for some time to come, because of the new method of work. "So often, at the present time," one trader explained, "exhibitor and buyer limit themselves simply to an exchange of visiting cards at the fair itself. The real business in these days of economy is done much later after careful consideration—at home."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Dena A. Magoon, West Springfield, Mass.
Georgia M. Butzbach, Rockville Centre, N. Y.
Mrs. Julia M. Tower, Oceanside, L. I., N. Y.
Mrs. Willoughby Masen, Tom Yulsen, Alaska.
Mrs. Eleanor B. Hartwell, Boston, Mass.
Doyle Haupt, New York, N. Y.
Janet Burns Thomson, Baltimore, Md.
Alice Cox, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. William L. Batt, Montclair, N. J.
William L. Batt Jr., Montclair, N. J.

Some Stratosphere Implications

★ ★ ★

Superaltitude Craft Now Planned Promise to Circle Earth at About Half Sun's Speed

★ ★ ★

"I'LL see you at lunchtime," may be the parting words of a business executive of the future as he puts down the receiver in New York on a Chicago call. Promptly at 10 a. m., he will board a stratosphere liner and in slightly over one hour be whisked to Chicago. Shortly before noon he will inform the secretary in the Chicago business man's outer office that he is waiting for the luncheon appointment. Thus we see one of the possibilities of stratosphere flight 10 miles above the earth as seen in the prediction of 450-mile-an-hour speeds by Prof. Auguste Piccard, noted explorer of the stratosphere, now on a lecture tour in the United States.

New York to San Francisco between luncheon and dinner, six hours; New York to London in eight hours, San Francisco to Tokyo in 12 hours, and other flights lie waiting to be "clicked off" under the wings of stratosphere planes.

At normal altitudes such planes would travel at a speed of 140 miles an hour. Freed of "drag" and "parasitic resistance" at stratosphere altitudes, planes could easily tick off such great speeds. These accomplishments only await the development of airplanes having these tremendously high "ceilings," or maximum altitudes of flight.

In the same edition of the Monitor in which Professor Piccard's prediction appeared is the story of the inauguration of 16-hour coast-to-coast service in the United States carrying passengers, mail and express, by "TWA," Transcontinental and Western Air Express, commonly known as "The Lindbergh Line."

Great though the stride taken by TWA developing its 16-hour transcontinental schedule in the place of its formerly "fast" schedule of 26 hours, the prediction of Professor Piccard for a new era of flight makes even TWA's feat, time-eliminating as it is, obsolete by his very implications. If a transcontinental train moving westward from the "lakes to the coast" on a 55-hour schedule may be deemed to be merely "crawling," what shall we say of TWA's new 16-hour schedule in the face of a "Piccard" coast-to-coast schedule of less than six hours?

The planes to be used in TWA's 16-hour jump from coast to coast are Northrups, efficient, all-metal, streamlined copies of the ship to be used by Lincoln Ellsworth and Bernt Balchen in their projected antarctic flight. Fifteen are being built in Los Angeles and are expected to go in service shortly. These airplanes are single motored, low-wing monoplanes, with a 190-mile-an-hour top speed and a "pay load" of one ton or eight passengers, with mail and express. Designed for a 1000-mile cruising radius, the Northrup planes will be equipped with a specially built retarding flap similar to an aileron built directly under the trailing edge of the wing, acting as an "air brake" before the plane's wheels touch the ground. This device will permit landing on "postage stamp" airports or "in close" on fields where trees, chimneys, buildings or power wires line the airport.

Poet's Tercentenary Observed

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Westminster Abbey and School celebrated the tercentenary of the famous churchman and poet, George Herbert (1593-1633), whose connection with the abbey was twofold. He was a Westminster boy, and is commemorated by a window in the south aisle of the abbey.

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"And that includes the entire cost of heating our house last month"

THERE'S one thing you can be sure about when you heat with gas — your monthly gas bill is the only expense.

Many a man has thought how fine it would be to heat with gas. How satisfying to use the one fuel that is both absolutely silent and perfectly clean. How cozy and delightful to have the house always at the right temperature, with the air and walls and hangings free from cellar fumes and grime. How comforting to know that no matter how long a business trip may last, gas is heating the house automatically. How wonderful to put the cellar to real use.

To such men — and they are practically all who do not now heat with gas — we say it can be done. You can transfer from your shoulders to ours all the dust and dirt and drudgery. Power, labor and other items such as cleaning and repairs each cost a little. You can pay in small sums and never quite realize how much heating really costs, or you can pay one gas bill once a month, covering everything. Figure closely, count every item, and you'll decide on gas.

You will find gas furnaces, no bigger than office filing cabinets, in homes that rent for modest sums. There are larger sizes for larger homes, and where first cost is important, you find coal furnaces converted with gas burners. And wherever gas is used for heating, the special step-by-step low heating rate applies to all gas consumed, for cooking, water heating, refrigeration, etc., which is another saving to be credited to gas heating. Why not get the *true* facts on gas house heating?

GAS COMPANIES OF GREATER BOSTON
Great American Gas Association

Akron's Survivors Go to Washington For Naval Inquiry

(Continued from Page 1)

that the airship had been struck by lightning.

"I do not think the ship was struck by lightning as there was no indication of it at any time," he said, "although there was plenty of lightning all around us."

He said that just before the crash, the air became "exceedingly turbulent and the ship was tossed about violently." This was a sign, he added, that they were near the center of the storm, "because the air is most disturbed near the center."

Discovering this, he immediately gave the signal for all hands at landing stations.

Commander Wiley praised the heroism of the crew and officers on the Akron. The order "Stand by for crash" caused neither disorder nor confusion, he said. The men in the control car stood calmly by their posts, and orders to the engineers in charge of the motors were carried out promptly to the last, he said.

Commander Wiley's story was told in terse sentences delivered in a matter of fact manner as though he were rendering an official report to a superior officer. Warning the reporters that he could give no opinions nor technical observations, he began his story from the beginning, when the Akron left Lakehurst the previous evening.

On Scheduled Flight

"We left Lakehurst last night at 7:30 o'clock on a regularly scheduled flight," he said. "One object of the flight was to calibrate some radio stations in New England. Since this calibration could not begin until daylight, and it was foggy over the sea, we decided—or rather, it was decided to cruise inland where the ground could be seen, and we were over Philadelphia about 8:10 and headed south, following the Delaware River. It was expected it would be foggy south of New Jersey and that the fog at sea would clear in the morning.

"About 8:45 last night, when 20 or 30 miles south of Philadelphia, lightning was seen ahead and in a few minutes we had a report of a thunderstorm over Washington. We headed east and northeast, toward the ocean, flying at about 1600 feet altitude.

"The ground was obscured by fog, but we knew our position quite accurately and occasionally we would glimpse a light or group of lights indicating a town which checked with our course. The ship was in good flying condition, slightly heavy.

"The lightning to the south became quite extensive and also appeared to the west. About 10 p. m., just after we had left the Jersey coast—that is, we were over the water—the storm became general all around us.

"I do not think the ship was struck by lightning, as there was no indication of it at any time, although there was plenty of lightning all around us.

In Center of Storm

"We continued to the eastward for about one hour and then reversed the course. When we reached the land again, we saw a group of lights and identified the shore line. This was about midnight and the course was changed to the southeast. About 30 minutes later, the ship began to descend rapidly from about 1600 feet and I dropped emergency ballast forward, and the fall was stopped at about 800 feet.

"We rose rapidly and leveled off at 1600 feet again. While we were falling the engines were speeded up to full speed and when we regained altitude changed to standard speed again.

"About three minutes later, the air became exceedingly turbulent and the ship was tossed about violently. I knew we were near the center of the storm, because the air is most disturbed near the center, and called all hands for landing stations—that is, I gave the signal for all hands to landing stations to have them available and not in their bunks.

"The ship took a sharp lurch and the rudder control wires to the upper rudder carried away."

Replying to a question at this point, Commander Wiley said the control wires to the upper rudder "carried away—they broke."

"Stand By for Crash"

"I unclutched the upper rudder and tried to steer with the lower rudder," he continued. "I was on the right side—that is, the starboard side—of the control tower and superintended the rudder and the captain was on the left side and superintended the elevators; that is what is used to send the ship up and down.

"I had the steerman steer with the lower rudder. However, within less than a minute afterward, I heard a popping noise and the lower rudder control rope was also broken.

"The elevator man repeated several times that the ship was falling and heard him report—'300 feet.' By this time the bow of the ship was inclined up about 20 degrees, but the ship was falling quite rapidly.

"In the fog nothing could be seen. I asked the altitude and the answer was '300 feet.' I gave the order, 'stand by for crash,' and that signal was rung up to the engine cars. Almost immediately we hit the water.

"We had, as I remember, a list to starboard, to my side of the control car. Water rushed in the windows on my side, carried me out the windows on the other side of the control car.

"I tried to swim away as rapidly as I could to get from under the ship, and finally came to the surface. I saw the ship drifting away as the lightning flashed. The bow was up in the air and the whole structure was a general wreck.

"I saw two lights on what I thought was the stern. On one side I saw the lights of a ship.

"I also thought I could see the glare of Barnegat lightship. I swam toward the ship and after about 10 minutes I bumped into a board about three feet square, which I clung to the rest of the way.

"I saw several men in the water, but none very close. I did not think I could help any of them.

"I did not see any men in the water after I found the board. When I got within 400 yards of the ship, the wind changed, hitting me in the face instead of behind me.

"The captain put the ship broadside. It floated toward me. I think he must have heard cries of men in the water.

"I made it easily to the ship and they threw me a life ring and hauled me aboard. They had boats out and picked up three other men. I did not see the boats until I was on board the ship.

"As soon as I recovered strength, in about an hour, I sent a message to the Navy Department giving the names of the rescued. The German captain is an excellent seaman and did everything he could to save life."

They Saw Highest Peak From Air

The Christian Science Monitor-Wide World

PILOTS OF EVEREST EXPEDITION PLANES

MARQUIS OF CLYDESDALE (Left) and Flight.-Lieut. D. F. McINTYRE Talking the Flight Over Just Prior to the Hop-Off.

One of the two planes which flew over Mt. Everest Monday was forced down the next day in a flight near Kanchanjanga, a Himalayan peak nearly as high as Everest. Kanchanjanga is 28,156 feet in height, Everest is 29,141 feet tall. Neither pilot nor observer was injured.

Who Ordered Akron Into The Thunderstorm Area, Question in High Circles

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 4—A great public outcry, with official reactions, is expected in governmental circles here as a result of the Akron disaster. Like France, like Great Britain, there appears a possibility that the American Government will abandon its experiments for a time at any rate upon craft which operate in such tragic danger.

For it is admitted, even by the stanchest defenders of lighter-than-air craft, that thunderstorms are a constant menace to the dirigible, to be avoided at all costs. The principal question in high circles here today is: "Who ordered the Akron into a thunderstorm area last night?"

Friends of airship experimentation express the familiar hope that the disaster will not cause the United States to cease its pioneer work in this line any more than loss of the Titanic caused Great Britain to cease building giant ocean liners. Senator Hiram Bingham (R.) Connecticut, expressed this view at the White House today, and also stressed the need for divorcing aviation from control by naval officers or army men without specialized knowledge of air problems.

The airship Macon is about ready for its trial flights, and there is a possibility that it will be stationed in the East rather than on the Pacific coast, as had been planned, as a result of the Akron's loss.

Certain it is that a searching investigation of the causes of this morning's disaster will speedily take place. Effects of this probe on airship policy are expected to be far-reaching. Chances are certainly great at this writing that the United States, blessed with all advantages for airship experimentation, such as helium gas and enormous rubber companies, will take the same line as all great powers save Germany.

Recalling Germany's success with the Graf Zeppelin, airship experts here are reiterating that Dr. Hugo Eckener, the world's greatest dirigible genius, invariably went hundreds of miles out of his way to avoid electrical storms. Thus, coupled with his expert handling under all conditions, he has been able to take the Graf Zeppelin on its astounding cruises, which have almost become a matter of routine. Some of his conservatism, it is hinted here, is needed in control of American airships.

London Hopes Inquiry May Increase Safety

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 4—Hope that a thorough inquiry into the Akron disaster may develop facts which, combined with British experience, may bring new safety to lighter-than-air transportation, was expressed in aviation circles here. This hope was combined with expressions of sympathy as word of the wreck of the world's largest commissioned airship reached London.

The Akron mishap, together with the crash of the R-101 at Beauvais, France, on Oct. 5, 1930, make clearer than ever before a reassessment of the technique of airship construction navigation necessary, British aeronautical opinion indicates.

At the British Air Ministry it was pointed out that every avenue had been kept open to unify the lessons learned here and in America for the furtherance of airship transport progress. Experience gained from exhaustive inquiry after the crash of the R-101 was made fully available to American experts. Although actuated largely by reasons of economy, England discontinued the lighter-than-air craft experiment and construction, technical experts of the Air Ministry continued to follow all new developments, especially in the United States, and had been guests on previous Akron flights.

World Nations Extend Sympathies Over Akron

By the Associated Press

Foreign nations joined the United States today in mourning the loss of the dirigible Akron's men.

King George of Great Britain sent the following message to President Roosevelt:

"I am greatly shocked by news of the disaster which has overtaken the airship Akron, involving the loss of so many gallant lives, and I hasten to express to you, Mr. President, my deepest sympathy with the families of the victims of this tragic occurrence."

The Belgian Government instructed its Ambassador in Washington to express its sincere condolences over the disaster, and to express its deep sympathy to the families of the victims.

President von Hindenburg and Chancellor Adolf Hitler cabled condolences from Berlin to President Roosevelt. Dr. Hugo Eckener, dirigible builder, was "unspeakably sorry," and recalled several narrow escapes of his own.

The Roumanian Government also cabled its sympathy to Washington.

Designer and Builder To Study Akron Crash

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio, April 5—Causes of the disaster to the Akron are to be sought by the designer and the president of the building company, who are going to New York and Washington to assist in the official investigations. They go partly with a view to applying any lessons learned to the sister ship, Macon, which was recently christened and will soon be launched.

Dr. Karl Arnstein, designer of both ships, said that in the absence of other than meager reports he was at a loss to understand what caused the wreck. He could not conceive of any fault in the construction, in view of the fact the ship has withstood severe ordeals successfully.

Mr. Paul W. Litchfield, president of the Goodyear Zeppelin Company, is hastening home from Arizona, and will accompany Dr. Arnstein to the investigation. Commander Alger H. Dresel of the Macon is going forward with plans to take the new ship aloft for test flights at an early date.

The U. S. S. Akron, when delivered to the Navy Department, was 18,181 pounds overweight and six knots slower than specifications, but Dr. Arnstein pointed out the ship had really been strengthened because of those features.

Two Akron men, Lieutenant Karl Fickes and Ensign Frank Trotter, of the Naval Reserve, who missed being aboard the Akron by only four days, declare the ship was in excellent condition when they left Lakehurst last week after a nine months' tour of duty aboard the ship.

Upsurge Against Dirigibles Appears to Be Growing

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—Mounting determination to end naval airship construction spread today through a Congress intent upon finding the real causes of the Akron's plunge into the Atlantic.

At the same time, the navy pressed its search of the waters—its hope dwindled to a slim thread—to find any possible survivors and locate bodies. President Roosevelt and the navy's highest officers were in close touch, the while extolling the splendid service of Rear Admiral William A. Moffett and other victims, and grieving over the crash of the navy blimp J-3, a searching craft.

Senator William H. King (D.) of Utah prepared a resolution calling for an investigation of the Akron disaster and for consideration of the advisability of spending more than the $20,000,000 plus that the navy already has invested in lighter-than-air craft. Senator Park Trammell (D.) of Florida, chairman of the Senate Naval Affairs Committee, also was considering a study of the accident.

In the House, as he made ready for a separate probe, Representative Carl Vinson (D.) of Georgia, chairman of the Naval Affairs Committee, remained steadfast in his decision that "there won't be any more airships built."

New Dirigible Plant Will Rise in Virginia

RICHMOND, Va., April 5 (AP)—Plans for the construction of a plant to manufacture airships on a 900-acre tract adjoining the Byrd Airport were revealed yesterday by Col. William Thraves, president of the Virginia Airship Company, Inc. The concern has an authorized capital stock of $3,400,000. The ships will be an innovation in lighter-than-aircraft construction, Colonel Thraves said, modeled after a new design of Mr. Garrette W. Peck of North Carolina, the inventor who will be in charge of all construction work for the new concern.

Part of Akron Picked Up

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—One of the principal exhibits at the investigation of the Akron disaster will be a curious piece of wreckage somewhat resembling a stove pipe, about 16 inches in diameter and 5 feet long, picked up by the coast guard cutter McDougal and turned over to the navy last night.

Officials said they believed it was a section of the ventilating duct which carried air to the living quarters of the dirigible. It is duralumin, a light aluminum alloy, and is wrapped in kapok.

Swanson Thanks Rescue Ship

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Mr. Claude A. Swanson, Secretary of the Navy, thanked the owners and master of the German Tanker Phoebus for her rescue efforts in a message made public here last night. The message read:

"Secretary of Navy desires to express to Standard Shipping Company and master of Steamship Phoebus deep appreciation of Navy Department for kind and efficient assistance rendered by Phoebus in connection with disaster to airship Akron."

President Praises Moffett

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Among the many missing in the Akron disaster is Rear Admiral William A. Moffett, who was praised by the President in a statement he made today expressing the grief of the nation. Ships can be replaced, he said, but the United States can ill afford to lose such men as the Admiral "and his shipmates who died with him" upholding navy traditions to the end.

The President spoke only after reports to the navy had indicated little hope for finding more survivors, and was receiving each new report as it came.

Blimp Survivors Recover

LAKEHURST, N. J., April 5 (AP)—Five members of the crew of navy non-rigid airship J-3 were recovering in the Naval Air Station hospital today while preparations were going on for the funeral of two of their comrades who were killed in the blimp's plunge into the surf off Beach Haven during the search for Akron survivors.

Himalayan Pilot Safe

DINAJPUR, India, April 5 (AP)—The plane piloted by Commodore P. F. M. Fellowes, which was forced down yesterday on a return flight from Mt. Kanchanjanga in the Himalayas, returned today to Purneah, the base of a British aerial expedition which flew over Mt. Everest Monday. Commodore Fellowes was uninjured.

Cutter Commander Reports 'Quite a Bit' Of Wreckage Found

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—The only eyewitness account had here yesterday of conditions off Barnegat Light when the United States dirigible Akron was destroyed and the four survivors rescued, was contained in a brief interview with Lieut.-Com. J. E. Whitbeck, in command of the Coast Guard Cutter Tucker, which brought the survivors to the New York Navy Yard.

Commander Whitbeck told reporters that he was cruising off Fire Island at about 6 o'clock this morning when he heard a radio message from the tanker Phoebus telling of the accident to the Akron. Immediately he started for the scene.

When he arrived at the location mentioned by the Phoebus, Commander Whitbeck said he found that vessel standing behind the wreckage of the Akron. There was "quite a bit" of wreckage floating around, and the bag of the Akron, half submerged, was hanging on the surface of the water, he said. The bag seemed to be lying in rolls, he added.

He described the weather as "sloppy" and said they were about an hour taking the four survivors off the Phoebus. It was about 8 o'clock this morning when they started back to New York, he said.

Asked whether he believed there was any chance of more survivors being taken from the wreckage, Commander Whitbeck declared he did not see how there could be. "Those men were in the water for hours, you know," he said.

G. C. Murphy Sales Off

G. C. Murphy Company's March sales amounted to $1,313,762, or 8.1 per cent less than a year ago.

Interest Rate Cut Called Injurious To Closed Banks

(Continued from Page 1)

mean that no one would accept mortgages if they could not realize what they consider an adequate return.

"Not only my bank would turn down closed bank mortgages if rates were lowered, but I believe the market for them would be almost completely closed in banking circles."

Mr. Evans said that the average interest rate, based on thousands of mortgages on all classes of real estate, including apartment houses and stores, is under 5 per cent. It is up to 6 per cent on small homes costing $5000 or less, which are the hardest loans to handle, he said.

He pointed out that the banks have found many real estate owners making heavy profits and to reduce mortgage interest in these cases would be unsound banking, he contended. If the individual home owner is having trouble meeting his payments, he held, that is different. "We try to be reasonable and fit interest charges to individual needs," he added.

Mr. Evans' attitude appears to parallel that of the bank commissioner who is said by an authority to have regretted the action of banks in scaling down their mortgage interest rates. The commissioner's office reported that 6 per cent is the prevailing rate.

Both the commissioner and Mr. Evans are interested in a contemplated meeting of bankers with the Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange in the near future to arrive at some settlement of the problem of mortgage charges.

Some of the other bankers argue with the commissioner that this is a poor time to lower rates. Others think it is just the right time to do it in order to lift the burden of the small home buyer.

It is learned from another bank authority that the Cambridgeport Savings Bank considered all angles of the question before lowering its rates, and then decided that it was the fair and just thing to cut them. This same authority held that taxes and not loan interest rates were "killing real estate."

"The conflict over this problem of mortgage interest," he declared, arises from the closed banks. They have most of their assets tied up in real estate, and it is natural for the commissioner to wish to get back all he can on these mortgages in order to insure a substantial dividend to the depositors. I feel, however, that the trend is unmistakably toward lower rates."

The bankers are opposing the plan of Representative Charles T. Cavanagh of Cambridge, who has a bill in the Legislature to cut mortgage interest. "It is not a case for legislation," they declare.

The Massachusetts Real Estate Exchange which has been busy for two years in this direction thinks the bankers are "fooling themselves" when they say that higher interest charges will strengthen the banking structure. Its officers charge that some banks have not been fair with the small home owners. To illustrate, they cited the case of a bank which refused to lower mortgage charges unless the home buyer made a flat payment of $500 on his loan.

Banks reducing their mortgage loans from 6 to 5 per cent on small homes besides the Cambridge institution are the Amherst Savings Bank, Worcester North Savings Institution, Fitchburg Savings Bank. The Quincy and Ludlow Savings Banks have dropped ½ per cent.

Service League Aids 16,774 New York Girls

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—The Girls' Service League aided 16,774 girls in 1932—an increase of 76 per cent over the previous year—at a total expenditure of $111,498, according to a report by the league. Eighty-five per cent of the girls who came to the league for help were out of work and, although the organization is not a relief agency, nearly $26,000 was spent in relieving distress, according to the report. Less than one-third of the girls living in the league's boarding home, the "House of the Open Door," were able to pay board last year, it adds. Following its policy of never turning away a girl in distress, the league carried the girls free of charge.

The league offers a complete service for girls under 21 years of age. It conducts a home-making course in which units of 12 to 15 girls receive intensive training in all branches of household work and special practice classes are held for unemployed office workers, machine operators and sewers.

The leisure time program of the league includes arts and crafts, discussion groups, swimming, tap dancing, fencing, basketball and dramatics.

Carolina Counts Seedlings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—With the planting season nearing its end, a summary of activities on the part of the State Department of Conservation and Development shows that it has distributed approximately 250,000 seedlings during the 1933 spring season, in the promotion of North Carolina's reforestation program.

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Senate's Action On World Court to Be Held Over

Must Wait on Emergency Program — Muzzling Bill Inquiry to Come

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5 — The World Court resolution, and the Official Secrets Bill which passed the House last week with the backing of the State Department came before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee today.

After the meeting, Senator Joseph T. Robinson (D.) of Arkansas, majority leader, declared the effort to obtain adherence to the World Court would be put aside until the emergency program of the Administration had been disposed of. No time was set for resuming consideration of the resolution. It is understood opponents threatened a filibuster if the mater were brought up now.

Last week Mr. Robinson announced the World Court protocol had been put on the agenda of the Administration for immediate consideration. The committee, however, failed to act and the Robinson announcement today means the Democrats no longer entertain hope of securing adherence for the time being.

On the official secrets bill, the committee decided to call witnesses immediately from the State and Justice Departments to explain the reason and purpose of the proposal. Senator Key Pittman (D.) of Nevada, chairman of the committee, said that the proposal was certain to undergo extensive revision before it was reported to the Senate. As passed by the House the proposal carried an initial section which placed penalties on the publication of official secrets by members, or former employees of the Government.

A second section was far more sweeping and was apparently broad enough in its provisions to include newspaper men, in the ordinary pursuit of their news, newspaper publishers and the like, who were subject to drastic penalties if they made public information considered by department officials to be detrimental to the public interest.

Mr. Pittman said that Section 2 would certainly either come out or be redrafted by his committee. He expressed approval of Section 1 and declared the Government should be protected from publication of confidential information acquired by those who were in its employ. The bill is understood to be directed at the forthcoming sequel of a widely publicized book, dealing with the decoding of secret cables of a foreign power by the State Department.

The manuscript of this sequel has been impounded in New York, it is understood, and now the State Department wants quick action to make this type of publication illegal.

Intimations reach Washington that this Pacific power is now convinced more than ever that its secret communications have been tampered with and the hint that the tampering may have taken place again during the recent Manchurian difficulties has stirred up further apprehension.

It is denied that any such espionage has been going on for the United States Government, at least since that time. The present sensation unfortunately leads to the speculation that in recent years the United States has been in possession of official secrets of other powers. This is flatly denied.

Repealists Win In Wisconsin By Large Majority

MILWAUKEE, Wis., April 5 (AP)—At Wisconsin's constitutional convention three weeks hence the vote for repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment will be unanimous.

Returns from yesterday's election showed a 4-to-1 vote in favor of wiping out the prohibition amendment. The results, with 1462 of the 2899 precincts tabulated, was:

For repeal, 325,702.
Against, 74,551.

Prohibitionists conceded that repealists had elected every one of their 15 candidates to the April 25 convention. Anti-prohibition leaders expressed jubilation, declaring the overwhelming victory would energize their cause in other states.

In the deluge Rockland Village in Western Lacrosse County stood out in curious, dry contrast. It voted to retain the Eighteenth Amendment by a count of 44 to 38.

Michigan Wins Single Vote Against Repeal

DETROIT, April 5 (AP)—Ninety-nine "ayes" and a lone "no" apparently will be Michigan's answer to the question of national prohibition repeal when its constitutional convention assembles next Monday. The one dry delegate is from rural Barry County. His margin was 236 out of 7062 votes cast.

For the state at large, with six-sevenths of the more than 1,000,000 votes tabulated, the total was: Wet 754,838; Dry 243,030. When delegates meet on Monday, Michigan will become the first state to ratify the repeal amendment to the Federal Constitution.

State Funds Boosted For North Carolina

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Supporters of the University of North Carolina sitting as members of the House of Representatives have succeeded in having the biennial appropriation of the university raised $200,000 above the figures contained in the original "economy" appropriations bill.

Increased amounts also were secure for other state institutions, including the normal schools for Negroes and the Agricultural and Technical College for members of that race, located at Greensboro. Other brackets were raised, and the bill now goes to the Senate for concurrence.

Transport On the Mississippi Had Variety

From Father Mississippi © The Century Company; used by permission – THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SCENES ON THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE OLD DAYS. FROM A CURRIER & IVES PRINT

Rivers Being First Highways Led to Canals, the Flatboat And Lordly Stern-Wheelers

(Continued from Page 1)

first settlement. Hudson cruised westward and found a bay into which flowed the river that now bears his name.

The Half Moon sailed against the current to a point near what is now Albany. But there was too much northing to the course of the stream and the hopes of finding a northwest passage to China went a-glimmering.

From the viewpoint of geographical discovery, Hudson's voyage was a success. But dividends seemed a long time in coming to the Dutch merchants who sponsored the adventure. Fifteen years after the Half Moon sailed into the Hudson River, a Dutch settler wrote to the "High Mighty Sirs" at The Hague that "our good people have bought the island of Manhattes from the wild men for the value of sixty guilders."

Good Fur Business

By that time there was a pretty good business in the pelts of beaver and otter, mink, wild cat and muskrat. In 1626, it began to appear that Manhattan might amount to something.

Before another century the idea that the China Sea lay "ten dayes march" beyond the Blue Ridge, gave way to definite knowledge that the Atlantic coast region was the threshold to a vast empire.

Cartier long since had found that the St. Lawrence did not lead to China. In his attempted conquest of the southwest, Desoto had crossed a great river. LaSalle, the Frenchman, traversed its entire course to confirm the belief that the Mississippi ran consistently north and south. Out of the discoveries facilitated by travels on the inland waterways the continental vastness began to take shape.

The rivers afforded easy and practical transportation for people and supplies, compared with the tedious alternative of breaking wilderness trails. At the close of the American Revolution the pioneering impulse upon which the nation was founded turned people's gaze toward the west. Hundreds of prospective homesteaders took up the trail which Daniel Boone had blazed through the wilderness beyond the Cumberland Ridges But by far the greater number of frontier families poured through the valley of the Ohio, pausing to settle along the banks of the river and its tributaries or scattering in the great central plains beyond.

Settlers to Frontier

In the headwaters of the Alleghany, Monongahela, the Juniata and other streams, flatboats took shape. Day after day, the stream of humanity trickled into the distant prairies. The little town of Pittsburgh flourished with the passing of the emigrants, until it came to be regarded as the gateway of the West.

The most accurate symbol of progress on this expanding frontier was the flatboat. It fits into the background of the Midwest's history as accurately as the plow symbolizes the simple beginnings of New England.

Col. John May, a Boston merchant and stockholder in the Ohio Company, stood on a Pittsburgh wharf and watched the parade of people from the East. He observed that two of the flatboats had "on board 29 whites, 24 Negroes, 9 dogs, 23 horses, cows, pigs, hogs, etc., etc., besides provisions and furniture."

Another observer noted that "today we passed two large rafts lashed together, by which simple conveyance several families from New England were transporting themselves and their property to the land of promise in the western woods. Each raft was 80 or 90 feet long, with a small house erected on it; and on each was a stack of hay, round which several horses and cows were feeding, while the paraphernalia of a farm yard, the plows, wagons, pigs, and poultry, carelessly distributed, gave to the whole more the appearance of a permanent residence, than a caravan of adventurers seeking a home.

Everybody Contented

"A respectable old lady . . . was seated on a chair at the door of one of the cabins, employed in knitting; another female was at the wash tub . . . and the various family avocations seemed to go like clock-work."

That was transportation on a scale hitherto undreamed of. Families uprooted from their rural New England abodes by the lure of the West appeared to have transplanted everything but the land on which they had dwelt as they moved slowly down the Ohio.

Marietta, Limestone, Cincinnati were towns that sprang up in the wake of this migration. In 1787, the year following the founding of the Ohio company, 967 flatboats carried 18,000 persons down the Ohio. The migration began at the crest of the spring floods when the current was swift. If the hands that had guided the plow in the stony New England hillsides were at all adept at keeping the flatboats away from snags and sandbars, the journey from Pittsburgh to Cincinnati could be made in a week.

West Makes Itself Heard

Due to the natural advantages of transportation afforded by the Ohio River, the West began to make itself heard. In 1803, a ship flying the American flag dropped anchor in the Mersey at Liverpool. On her stern were the words: "Duane—Pittsburgh." No one in Liverpool had ever heard of the place. Another American vessel, the Louisiana of Marietta, about that time kept that up-and-coming little Ohio River settlement very much on the map in trading between England and Italy.

River transportation was thriving at the turn of the nineteenth century when the westward march of civilization sat down to catch its breath. Settlers on the frontier had begun to seek markets for their furs, lumber and grain. Up to then river transportation had been a one-way thing.

Getting a great raft load of western produce down the Mississippi to New Orleans was fairly simple. Getting a cargo of molasses, sugar, hardware or whatnot upstream was a different proposition. Flatboats that came down the Ohio, when broken up, provided materials for settlers' homes. Rafts that freighted produce down the Mississippi likewise could be utilized for lumber at New Orleans. The return trip overland was slow and tedious. It was a big drawback to well-ordered transportation.

American ingenuity was only getting its second wind, as people discovered in the spring of 1807 when Robert Fulton launched his steamboat from a New York shipyard.

Crowd Derided New Craft

People listened with incredulity to Fulton's proposal to steam against the current to Albany. The clumsy Clermont, named for the residence of Chancellor Livingston, slid into the East River on a wave of public derision. On sailing day crowds came down to the wharf to laugh and scoff at "Fulton's Folly."

But the crude machinery did function. The walking beam suddenly tilted. The paddles slowly churned the river to foam. The fidgety, bolt-upright boiler wheezed and sputtered with its steam pressure of three pounds. But that head of steam was sufficient to blow the lid off the simmering pot of public skepticism. Fulton's Folly was on its way!

The Clermont took 32 hours to Albany against the current and returned to New York in 30 hours. She carried sails as a gesture of precaution. Headwinds which made the sails useless both upstream and down only made the Clermont's trial performance the more convincing.

The Clermont was enlarged and improved during the following winter and next year went into service as the North River. In 1809, the Catskill Recorder was running a time-table for the convenience of those who wished to use Fulton's steamboat.

How to Get Aboard

"Passengers wishing to take the steamboat from Catskill or elsewhere, when blowing hard, must set a signal in sufficient time, or come off in a boat. . . . For the price of passengers, the regulations of the Boat, etc., etc., see the Bills up on the different landing places and public houses."

New York capitalists suddenly awoke to the possibilities of steamboating in America. Three years after the Clermont clumped her way against the current to Albany, Nicholas Roosevelt induced Robert Fulton and Chancellor Livingston to join with him in establishing a shipyard at Pittsburgh. The New Orleans was their first steamboat, a stern-wheeler, 116 feet long. She arrived in New Orleans after an exciting passage, covered with soot and glory. She then went into regular service between New Orleans and Natchez. That was in 1811. Five years later a fleet of passenger and freight steamers was weaving a network of transportation over the western rivers.

The steamboats put American river transportation on a two-way basis and the vast territories along the Mississippi and its tributaries began to grow like corn in July.

Gilt Era Opens

With the coming of the packets, the middle West began to take cognizance of some of its backwoods crudities. Steamboats ushered in an era of gilt and varnish and red plush. Superficially at least, society dropped its homespun fabric for a cloak of crinoline sedateness and starch-bosomed, broadclothed polish.

The river packets outdid anything ashore in the way of elegance. Polished brass, mahogany paneling, sparkling silver and fine linen were customary fittings in river steamboats. In the main cabin of the Grand Republic was a carpet 300 feet long, woven in one piece by the best loom in Brussels. A copy of a dinner menu of the steamer Ed Richardson reveals 76 varieties of edibles, in addition to which there was always fresh game in season.

Some packets carried orchestras, and passengers whiled away many a pleasant evening with dancing. At night the steamboat presented a picture of stately grandeur as she glided, ablaze with lights, past the low shores of a plantation.

Another Side to Story

But there was a more workaday side to the story. Down on the main deck were piles of freight, cotton loaded at river landings, bound to New Orleans for shipment to the mills of New England which the Merrimac, Connecticut and other rivers supplied with cheap water power. If cotton was king in the South, the Mississippi and its much-traversed tributaries helped to raise the commodity to its commercial throne.

It took a long time to iron out the structural weaknesses in steamboat boilers. Charles Dickens journeyed along the Mississippi in 1840 and wrote: "It always conveyed that kind of feeling to me which I should be likely to experience, I think, if I had lodgings on the first floor of a powder mill." The steamboat continued to plow against the current of journalistic criticism which attended severe mishaps to the boilers.

In 1842 there were more than 76,000 tons of steamboat shipping on the western rivers. Ten years later the tonnage had doubled. Steamboats cut time and costs in river transportation. Before the coming of the packet it took four months for a flatboat crew to pole their way from New Orleans to St. Louis. At the height of the packet era, steamers ran the 1300-mile stretch in four days, and more than 2000 such vessels plied the western rivers.

Racing and Advertising

Competition gave impetus to improvement and expansion in river traffic. Racing made good sport for passengers and advertising for rival companies. The race between the Robert E. Lee and the Natchez from New Orleans to St. Louis is a lingering legend of glamorous packet days. Arrangements had been made ahead to refuel from cordwood floats towed into the stream so the packets might eliminate the delay of landing. Quantities of resin mixed with the fuel added to the intensity of the fire for the sake of a few extra ounces of steam. The Lee won the race in three days, eight hours. The Natchez was six hours astern.

That was in 1870, when river travel was on the wane. The Civil War had all but ruined the trade. Capital which might have gone toward the replacement of old packets went into new railroad developments. Up to the war, steamboats had more than held their own with parallel rail lines. Long after the opening of the railroads, bulk cargoes like cotton and grain could be transported by river craft more efficiently and economically than by rail.

Freighting on the rivers today makes up in efficiency what it lacks in romance. Twin-screw towboats, pushing barges carrying hundreds of carloads of freight, is the picture modern river transportation presents

The pageantry of the river packets is as much of a tradition in western expansion as the clipper ship era is in America's story of maritime greatness.

Valparaiso Believed Base of Communists

SANTIAGO, Chile, April 5 (AP)—A nation-wide investigation of extremist activities, together with testimony elicited from scores of arrested Communists, indicates the South American headquarters of the Communist Party has been moved from Montevideo, Uruguay, to Valparaiso.

The investigation has not yet been completed but documents, telegrams and papers already seized in various raids point to a change in the central offices. With Communist leaders here almost all arrested or under surveillance, police now are concentrating activities in the Valparaiso, Antofagasta and Concepción areas.

Valparaiso, the most important commercial city on the west coast of South America, has been the headquarters for activities in Chile, Peru, Ecuador and Bolivia. Señor Elias La Fertte, president of the Communist Party in Chile and commissar in charge of the west coast district, is now a fugitive from justice and is believed in hiding in Valparaiso. He was a candidate for President of Chile in last fall's election. Civil guards and the Chilean "Nazis" are aiding police in the clean-up and promise all Communists soon will be arrested or "chased over the border."

Woodring Confirmed

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of former Gov. Harry H. Woodring of Kansas as Assistant Secretary of War.

Demand in West for Horses Found Better Than in Years

Wyoming Dealer Declares United States Is Short Millions of Heads, With Orders Piling Up and Prices Showing Upward Trend

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHEYENNE, Wyo.—Peter Schnell, a leading western horse raiser, threw a leg over the top rail of the corral fence and announced to Buck Randall, cowboy, "The 'horse is coming' back."

"How do you figure?" quizzed Buck, stropping a knife blade on his high heeled boots, and gazing indifferently at the 300 odd head of horses drowsing in the warm spring sun. "There ain't been any horse market for 10 years."

"Just th' same there's a market now, and a big market. Buyers are scoutin' all over the country for any kind of animal to do farm work. Why, just last week one man wanted me to round him up a carload of canaries."

"Canaries?"

"Yeah, burros. They want everything in the way of work stock. There's a shortage all over th' world. Look at this herd here. All bought up for New York and most of 'em goin' across th' water, too. Th' world needs millions of horses."

"Millions?"

"Yes, fact is, right after th' war we had in this country about 20,000,000 horses scattered around on farms, then th' tractor salesmen came along with snappy talks so that last year 'Old Dobbin' had dwindled to 12,000,000 or so. Now th' farmer has worn his tractor out, or can't pay for it, or finds it costs 'oo much to run—maybe he don't like th' noise, I don't know, but anyway this year they want horses and they want 'em bad. And they are coming out West here for 'em."

"But horses are still pretty cheap aint they?" asked the cowboy.

"Well, no. Th' price has already followed th' demand up pretty much. Th' average young horse brings about $33 here now with no questions being asked about breeds. But there ain't many horses available. Up in North Dakota they have a big demand, biggest in years. Colorado th' same way and so are all th' western states."

"Quite a few cow-pokes," volunteered Buck, "are out lookin' up horses, repairing corral 'traps, cleanin' up water holes, and roundin' up the cayuses."

"Yes, that's right, but there don't seem to be much range stock like in th' old days, so I think everything considered, horse breeders are in for an era of prosperity. We're short a few million horses. And, say, I'm glad they're comin' back."

Roosevelt Adding More Names to List Of Public Servants

WASHINGTON, April 5 (AP)—President Roosevelt has nominated Mr. Sumner Welles of Maryland to be Assistant Secretary of State and Mr. Claude G. Bowers of New York to be Ambassador to Spain.

He also nominated Mr. Joseph W. Woodrough of Nebraska to be a judge in the Eighth Federal Circuit Court of Appeals.

The President sent to the Senate the nomination of Mr. Harry M. Durning of New York, to be Collector of Customs at the port of New York. Mr. Woodrough, a federal district judge in Nebraska, was named to the bench by President Woodrow Wilson. He was recommended for the new post by Mr. Arthur Mullen of Omaha, at the time that Mr. Mullen recently refused the appointment to fill the vacancy in the eighth circuit. Mr. Mullen was the floor leader for the Roosevelt forces at the Chicago convention.

Selection of Mr. Durning, a Bronx man and intimate friend of the Bronx Democratic leader, Mr. Edward J. Flynn, was viewed at the Capitol as illustrating transfer of final word in New York City patronage from the hands of Tammany Hall to the Bronx leader. Flynn, with his followers, supported President Roosevelt in the Chicago convention.

Stephenson to Direct New York City Budget

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—New York City has a new budget director today, Mr. Morris A. Stephenson having been appointed to the post by Mayor John P. O'Brien April 1. Mr. Stephenson succeeds Mr. Charles L. Kohler, resigned. He had the support of Mr. Kohler for the position, being a resident of and well known in politics in the tenth assembly district, of which Mr. Kohler is one of the two Tammany leaders. Mr. Stephenson, Mayor O'Brien said, was selected from more than 20 persons recommended for the place.

Communism Assailed By Legion Commander

DETROIT, April 5 (AP)—Mr. Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, in two addresses here April 3, delivered a vigorous attack against communistic activity throughout the United States. On June 18, he announced, the Legion will hold a demonstration at Washington in opposition of recognition of Soviet Russia.

Commander Johnson did not comment specifically upon the reduction in war veterans' compensation now under way. He said: "For him who was broken in mind or body the war has not ended. For him the American Legion will fight to the end. Nothing is too good for him, and so long as the Legion has a voice with which to plead for him, nothing will be too good for him."

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Women's Activities · Home Making

Socializing the Telegram

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

DO YOU need a part-time maid? An apartment? Would you like a European tour planned, hotel reservations made? Are you in a quandary about what to buy little Helen for her school graduation? Or perhaps you'd like someone to select your daughter's college wardrobe?

These are just samples of the requests Mrs. Katherine Bleecker Meigs receives as social secretary to the nation. Mrs. Meigs directs the personal service bureau of the Postal Telegraph Company. It is her job, and that of her dozen assistants, to do almost anything one wants done, as an accommodation to the company's patrons. There is no charge for her services.

"How did the bureau start?" I asked Mrs. Meigs.

"About a year and a half ago this company offered me the job of introducing the general use of the telegram socially. Business men constantly send wires; we women have not used them to any extent in our social activities. I was not told how to cultivate this habit—that was entirely up to me. It occurred to me that if I could offer a new service, without any obligation on the user's part, it would solve the problem.

"That led me to think of a combination information, shopping and social-advisory bureau. Of course, when it started, I had no idea I'd be called upon to do so many varied and unusual things. For instance, Ernest Hemingway, the author, telegraphed us from Casper, Wyo., and asked us to purchase and deliver two huge peacocks to a friend in Westport, New York.

"A good deal of my work entails research," Mrs. Meigs continued. "Offhand I can answer most of the etiquette posers and a good number of the general information questions I'm bombarded with. When somebody inquires about the highest building in New York my assistants have no trouble in getting that from our files. But if a novelist wants to know whether picture hats or turbans were the style in 1830, I must do a bit of hunting in the library."

"Did you have any business experience before you undertook this position?" I asked.

"Yes, but that was quite a while ago," she replied. "You see, ever since my marriage in 1918 I've been staying home. I have two children, 10 and 11."

Early Experience

After graduating from school, Mrs. Meigs became interested in photography, and studied under Clarence White. She started her own company taking pictures—portraits, amateur movies and doing all sorts of commercial photography. One of her biggest jobs was "shooting" the movie film made from William Mott Osborne's "Behind Prison Walls." She also found time to do a little scenario writing. Then the Universal Film Corporation offered her the position of manager of its Broadway Theater. She took the position, but her marriage, a few months later, temporarily ended her business career.

"Of course the position I have now," she said, "is the most interesting I have ever had. (Mrs. Meigs is the only woman executive of the firm.) And I consider the field of personal service an excellent one for women. It is as yet undeveloped. Large cities in particular present good opportunities. With the complex life we lead today, each of us allows certain tasks to go undone, and does others which occupy too much time for their comparative unimportance. We should be glad to relegate such jobs to competent people, if we knew of any.

"Our bureau is at an advantage because our organization is large and has many branches throughout the world. The woman who enters this business need not cover as wide a field as we do. My advice to the beginner is to offer only such service as she can competently handle herself."

Shopping and Ticket Agency

Mrs. Meigs feels that a shopping service and a theater ticket agency combination is the mainstay for the woman entering the personal service field. A shopper gets a commission on each purchase from the storekeeper; it varies from 5 to 30 per cent depending upon the shop's policy. This applies to clothes, furniture, tickets, gifts and catering arrangements. The most essential thing for starting one's business is a telephone. Unlike other ventures, a huge capital is not required, for clients pay cash.

"First of all," Mrs. Meigs told me, "I'd send out advertising literature and put notices in the papers to acquaint the community of my intentions. I would limit my activities; one thing will lead to another after awhile. I know a woman in New York who began with a ticket agency and gradually increased the scope of her service to include cleaning apartments, opening and closing houses for travelers, ghost-writing of letters, making hotel reservations, and even darning clothes for business people.

"Of course you must know the city in which you locate—have its hotels and amusement places and shops catalogued in order of location and charge. Innumerable people will ask you how to get to byways you've never heard of. You will be expected to be the encyclopedia and Emily Post combined. The number of etiquette questions you receive will astound you.

"Perhaps the most important requisite for success in this profession is preparation for the type of client and service you expect to render. You must be up on the latest in clothes, the best shows, the worthwhile balls and dinners. You must be observant, and keep your eyes and ears open. You must possess taste and discrimination. Being well-read is a decided help.

"Scan the papers and clip assiduously to facilitate a great deal of research; card catalogue your requests for both service and people who can competently supply it. This will enable you to furnish a customer with a week-end cook at short notice; tell another where to obtain foreign books, and buy gifts for your patrons at sale prices."

All Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Left—Felt Coat by Sylvia Ann in Three Shades of Red, With a Matching Felt Turban by Maria Constantine, and Worn With a White Sports Frock Having a Wide Red Belt. Right—Evening Jacquette of White Felt Cut Into Bands and Laid on a Foundation of Black Organdy. By Sylvia Ann, New York.

Architectural Costumes

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE American designer, Sylvia Ann, is experimenting with materials, notably with felt, grosgrain ribbon as a costume fabric, and leather for aviation suits and other suitable occasions.

Perhaps the most striking results are achieved with felt, which under Miss Sylvia's manipulations proves itself very handsome and wearable for coats, jackets and capes. The texture of felt is unique because the material is neither made from spun thread nor woven. Instead, matted fibers of wool (sometimes combined with fur or hair) are wrought into a cloth by rolling and pressing. It conveys to the eye a feeling of weight and stability, precluding wrinkles and displacements, and on this account suggests comfortableness and durability. Moreover, its semimatt and very smooth finish has much style.

It can be boldly cut as it does not ravel, and it lends itself to architectural lines and geometric sallies. These effects are handsome in contrasted shades of one color, for coats and street jackets. For evening wraps, Sylvia Ann likes to cut the felt in broad bands and to lay these on an organdy lining of corresponding or contrasted color, as the case may be, allowing it to show between the felt strips—in some models only as much as an eighth of an inch, in others one or two inches. The designs thus achieved are very interesting, for they are so shaped as to develop a garment which strictly expresses the silhouette, and yet they break the surface with fascinating tracery and play with the light like a good piece of sculpture.

Narrow Widths

Sylvia Ann seems to have special ability in handling material in narrow widths. She builds of grosgrain ribbon, 18 inches wide, costumes which achieve a plastic design that is very individual.

She is sponsoring for certain types of costume, preëminently aviation suits, very supple leathers. A blue leather costume for a flier had almost the suppleness of wool and it was made like a wool suit, with a skirt laid in flat pleats allowed to break at the bottom, a wrist-length, pinched-in jacket and a jaunty cap with built-in goggles. Miss Sylvia says that a need for flying suits already has developed and that she is designing a number.

Swiss Organdies

The Swiss organdies so strongly sponsored for the summer, achieve in this studio a sophistication and gayety which make them as glamorous in their way as the frocks of pink angel-skin and black ciré satin.

A unique color effect was produced on an accordion-pleated evening jacquette of flamingo-colored velvet by the passing of a hot iron across the pleats, which so flattened the texture as to change the tone and leave the surface, therefore, with a delicately striated pattern.

Sylvia Ann has all her hats built specifically for her costumes, from matching materials and with lines which respond to the lines in frock and coat, completing an ensemble theme. They are designed by Maria Constantine.

Round Holes for Round Pegs

By HELEN JOHNSON KEYES

Special from Monitor Bureau

New York

FEW questions can more quickly and legitimately engage the attention of women than that of remunerative occupations which still have a door ajar. The realization of this fact led the American Woman's Association to organize lately a vocational round table luncheon at which executives in the several subdivisions of four key professions spoke briefly and to the point regarding the present situation. The professions reviewed were finance, home economics, personnel work, and the arts.

The round table on finance ivided the field into savings banks, mortgages, investments, trusts, insurance, and commercial banks. The chairman was Miss Mary Vail Andress, assistant cashier of the Chase National Bank—an institution, by the way, that has shown itself very friendly to the employment of qualified women.

Finance Has Swinging Doors

The discussion developed the fact that since 1910 the number of women employed in financial institutions has increased 200 per cent; and the further fact that these institutions are understaffed with people of outstanding ability, so that there is definitely room at the top for the woman who is notably qualified by bent of temperament and by training. One gateway by which a woman may enter is through one of the personal service bureaus. These are educational in scope and considered a woman's sphere. Another portal is likely to swing open to the person who can bring in business.

The qualities needed by a woman are identical with those demanded from a man doing the same work—concentration on its problems, devotion to its purposes, sacrifice, when need be, of personal claims to professional demands, and an intelligence that "works that way."

The Optimists

The home economics groups were the optimists of the afternoon and were frankly hospitable to newcomers. Miss Doris H. Tisdale, director of the experimental kitchen in the department of applied research, in Standard Bran, was chairman. The divisions made were teaching, institutional management, rural extension, editorial positions and business jobs.

Miss Martha Westfall, director of home making in the New York public schools, reported no unemployment and an extensive use of substitutes. Dr. Mary de Garmo Bryan, associate professor of household arts Teachers College, emphasized a real need for trained workers in institutions and among large groups. Miss Lita Bain, housekeeping editor of the Ladies' Home Journal, showed that rural America is a vast field for the expert who is familiar with farm life, both in extension work and in school-teaching. She advised the woman, however, who is likely to be surprised by the fact that cows have to be milked on Sundays, to confine her activities to urban areas! Miss Esther M. Kimmell, director of the home making department of the Herald Tribune, stated that journalism could absorb many more home economics experts; that on the newspapers in the boroughs of Manhattan and Brooklyn, New York City, there were only three trained editors in the home economics departments; and that the same conditions obtained on the syndicates. Miss Alice Blinn, editorial executive of the Butterick Publishing Company, said that it was, par excellence, a career for women, for discrimination would certainly be against the other sex! She pointed out the opportunity to develop a better technique for home economics radio programs and the need for trained workers in advertising agencies.

A bachelor's degree is essential for entrance into home economics work, and a master's degree for the higher positions.

An Experimental Career

Personnel work has the fascination of an idea not quite crystallized into a technical science, and waiting for leadership. At the luncheon it apportioned its opportunities among industrial concerns, business houses, department stores, educational institutions, the specific field of vocational guidance, and occupational research. The chairman was Margarette de B. Helmle, placement director of the Y. W. C. A. in Brooklyn.

Efforts in this field admittedly have been disappointing and its methods are still in early stages of development. Mrs. Elinor Morehouse Herrick, executive secretary of the Consumers' League, said that until college graduates were willing to work temporarily at the machines of industry and in the lower jobs offered by business, and to live for a time the lives of the girls they were attempting to reach, they would not get far in solving the problems offered for solution to the personnel departments. The usual college courses leading up to this profession and the fondness for working with people, always offered as entrance qualifications, though valuable were insufficient. Miss Laura Moore Smith, assistant to the vice-president of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, said that more and more emphasis was going to be put on economic security for the workers and less on welfare as it is at present understood. She affirmed that there is at present no such thing as an experienced personnel worker, everyone in the field being merely an experimenter in an unformulated system. The field, however, is hospitable to the newcomer who seems to have an objective point of view, and a creative imagination, as well as practical knowledge of the particular conditions she wishes to improve. The field is new and not overcrowded.

Laughing Pessimists

The pessimists were the artists—but what cheertul, glowing pessimists! They put humor into gloom, and laughter into empty pockets. Their occupational divisions were sculpture, painting, illustration, photography, salesmanship and teaching. To the present writer it seems a pity that the field of design was not given a prominent position, for from this oasis bubble a few springs of encouragement. Packaging, costume design, and the beautification of household implements are irrigating a region left somewhat arid by the financial drought.

Miss Zerelda Rains, director of instruction in the New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, stressed the necessity of recognizing art as an adventure and of valuing adventure more than money. The important thing, she felt, was to keep on creating, and for this a cheerful outlook is usually necessary. Art salesmanship, said Mrs. Rena Magee, long associated with gallery work, must find new fields at present, and may well look to the radio and the screen.

The door to interior decorating was very definitely slammed by Mrs. Nancy V. McClelland; but Mrs. W. Burden Stage opened a crack or two the portal leading to photography. Peeping in, one was shown throngs of women and men eagerly filing before a camera, of which was expected such an interpretation of feature and character as to dispel all dark thoughts. The floor was strewn with negatives condemned to desuetude, but the drawers were packed with prints sure to restore smiles to self-distrusting clients. "But the dogs!" cried Mrs. Stage (not meaning her human clients). "Once I took 30 pictures of a litter of puppies and then I got a beautiful picture. However, when I showed it to the dogs' mistress, she said: 'You must try again. Their eyes seem to me to look a little sad, and that would depress my husband to whom I am sending the picture in California.'"

And so, what career will you choose?

Wherefores of Paris

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

Mrs. June Rhodes, fashion director of the Velvet Group, who has lately returned from Paris, made the following statements regarding the recent openings, which she said were smaller than usual but teeming with ideas. "For," she added, "in the world of ideas there is no depression."

Among the glossy surfaces in vogue in Paris she mentioned devil-skin satin with shiny scales. Cire, she stated, was much in evidence. Cord belts were a conspicuous fad and both monkey fur and various feather trimmings were seen on all sides.

Plaids and checks block off the French fashion parterre as gayly as they do the one in New York. Mrs. Rhodes commended a new olive-green as an incoming color.

She said, amusingly, that Americans sometimes felt that they were the only foreign buyers in the great dressmaking studios of Paris, and that much bewilderment was caused, therefore, in this colony by a costume presented by one designer which seemed unsuitable to any of the smart activities which characterize American resorts. "Oh, that," explained the couturier, "is for goat riding in South Africa."

Better Homes in America

Women's Organizations

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE last week in April will mark the twelfth nation-wide campaign for home ownership and improvement as conducted by the Better Homes in America organization. From the national headquarters of the organization at 1653 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., comes the report that there are committees in 45 of the 48 states, and that better homes week will this year witness thousands of new or remodeled homes opened for public inspection.

Equipment and furnishings will be given prominent places in programs and demonstrations. Lectures by those who are conversant with the problems of home owners will be given on such topics as "Financing the Purchase of a Home," "Taxation," "Upkeep and Overhead," and other related subjects.

Prominent in the activities of all better homes committees is the stressing of comfortable and attractive homes for those who are living on the lower level incomes. Several state chairmen have asked those working under them to ascertain the average income of families in their communities, and to plan their demonstration houses on that level.

Some original and extremely clever pieces of furniture have been constructed from "next to nothing," and in many cases high school boys and girls have built and furnished the houses.

One woman's club, last year, undertook to exhibit as many inexpensive and easily made articles of furniture as possible. These attracted so much attention that they led to the forming of home craft classes. The actual money cost of any article was limited to 50 cents, but hooked rugs, orange-crate furniture, interesting end tables, and many other useful as well as attractive articles were shown.

Much of originality, inventive genius and economic ability has been developed by the observance of better homes week.

* * *

The convention season is approaching. Among those which will occur in the early summer are that of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers in Seattle, Wash., May 21 to 27. The council meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Richmond, Va., May 22 to 26, and the American Home Economics Association convention in Milwaukee, Wis., June 26 to 30.

"Thrift" is to be the keynote of the General Federation meeting. "Filling Our Thrift Chests" will be the subject for a symposium at which the different state directors will speak.

* * *

Distinguished women from various fields are lending their aid to the National Council of Women in planning for its International Congress in Chicago next July. A campaign now in progress throughout the country seeks to secure 1,000,000 signatures on petitions addressed to foreign governments asking them to send representative women to the United States for the congress. Nearly 700,000 signatures had been obtained in February, probably there are more than that number since the last report. Club women who have not already signed are urged to visit the nearest Postal Telegraph-Cable Company office and do so, petitions having been placed there for their convenience.

The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Katharine Bleeker Meigs, Director of Personal Service Bureau of the Postal Telegraph Company.

A Home Background

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

THE luxurious aspects of good dressing were presented by Frances Clyne at the recent opening of her new establishment. This "establishment" is a little house, occupied solely by Miss Clyne, and made at once comfortable in the subtlest sense and elegant in the most recherché sense, by Elsie de Wolfe.

What a delightful idea! Here one is given a domestic background and enabled to forget commercialism while one selects clothes which are to be worn, for the most part, either in one's own home or in somebody else's.

The exhibits, largely imports, illustrated the current trends which have been repeatedly reviewed in this page. Additionally, they showed in an unusually trenchant manner, the importance and interest of accessories. The fabric gloves, new this season, were worn with fine effect, matched with the costume or some feature of the costume. Fur pieces were lavish and intricately draped. Hats and bags were integral to the costume themes.

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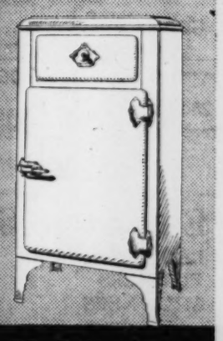

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The Home Forum

Old Jewelry in Paris Junk Shops

PARIS abounds in old second-hand shops—small, dark holes-in-the-wall crammed with dusty knickknacks. But you must go out of your way to find them.

First of all, put on a pair of low-heeled shoes and prepare to walk. A junk shop is something that you just happen upon, an occasional oasis in patient miles of meandering. It is not wise to explore in a taxi. In the first place, you whirl past the obscure places for which you are searching without even seeing them. And, in the second, it is too direct an approach. Observing a squawking vehicle drawing up at his door, the dealer is inclined at once to assume that you have come with the definite intention of buying something, and to assail you with such fervid salesmanship that you have no chance to look around in peace.

The ideal time to canvass the junk shops is in midwinter, out of tourist season. At that time the merchants do not trouble themselves to stick enticing placards in their windows and flattering prices on their goods. If you come then, inconspicuously dressed, they are likely to assume that you are some modest denizen of the *Quartier Latin*, and fix their prices accordingly.

There are a number of second-hand shops on the Right Bank, mostly in shabby byways. A few, if you look carefully, are to be found in the side streets off the Avenue de Neuilly. But I have had the best success on the left of the Seine, here and there among the dingy thoroughfares branching from the Boulevard Saint Michel.

* * *

As you open the door, a bell tinkles in the dark recesses of the shop; and, in the moment before the presiding genius appears, you look about vaguely to get your bearings in the multitude of odds and ends cluttered in the incredibly small, dim space around you. Most of what you see is "junk" in its sheer and literal sense. There are the cast-off lamp shades, chipped dinner services, and moth-eaten velvet cushions that no one could conceivably want. But among these undistinguished relics from a too-recent past, here and there you will find isolated pieces which, gathered together, have a story to tell—a large, collective story compounded of many individual, personal ones.

There is no surer indication of the national character of a people than its arts and crafts. In the idiom of handicrafts, whether the example be a frivolous bauble or a utilitarian object adorned to satisfy æsthetic cravings, future generations may read with far more astute reality than in statistical tomes and history books, what the folk of yesterday were thinking about—what they *were*. Religion, fashion, social tradition, art, legend, superstition, craftsmanship, the relative stage in barbarism or civilization? These broad national questions can be answered in a scrutiny of folk trinkets from a given place and period.

And more than that—in a collection of such ornaments, there always arises a mental picture of its wearers. What kind of man wore this shabby ring of cheap brass? What kind of woman was the owner of that glamorous bracelet, set with a star of rubies? What kind of story did life build up for the trusting babe who once wore this tiny locket suspended from the crease in its fat neck?

The sharply cut chromium jewelry, fashionable in modern America, is a thought-form of the skyscraper age. The bats and dragons and lotus blossoms, delicately graven on Chinese ornaments, are the excrescence of the popular culture of Cathay. The sacred *garuda* bird is a dominant figure in the folk jewelry of Java. And so, in the trinkets of crinoline France, there is the spirit of pastel porcelain shepherdesses, of dainty, curved-legged Louis chairs, of conventionalized harps and Cupids, even when these prevailing symbols are not in themselves displayed. It is the subtle personality of a race and the individuals who make up that race at a given period.

* * *

Nothing is more reminiscent of this spirit of a bygone France than the rings and brooches, set around miniatures painted on porcelain. Two of these rings are in the collection which it was my privilege to make for an American connoisseur. The larger, framed in a strong, plain setting of silver, reveals a young lad in Fauntleroy attire posing against an opalescent background. It is a woman's ring, but made for a large, strong hand. Probably it belonged to a handsome lady of queenly bearing and majestic temperament. And might not the pictured lad have been the stately lady's son?

The other ring is made for a small hand; its quality is more demure and dainty, more fussy and feminine. Here an exquisite setting of silver surrounds a square miniature of a young girl's head and shoulders. Her delicate face looks out from under high-powdered hair sprigged with a flower, and her rounded pink shoulders are framed in the square neckline of a blue gown. In both rings every detail of the portrait is executed with a minute nicety characteristic of old French handiwork.

The pseudo-classic revival in eighteenth century France is illustrated in a brooch, executed in relief out of heavily tarnished old silver. On this appears the head of a woman, such as might be seen on a Greek statue. It is displayed in profile, each feature standing out in three-dimensional modulation. Two little wings rise from the shoulders. Inside the flared rim is set a circle of twelve small, flatly cut amethysts—the pinkish amethysts of European jewelry rather than the deeper purple stones from the Orient, which are frequently seen in America.

Another junk shop across the Seine yielded a ring which makes an excellent companion to the heroic brooch. It is an oddly shaped thing, rising in a convex semicircle from the finger, like the jeweled back of a tortoise. This ring, too, reflects that period when, in the gilt and velvet salons of a frivolous Paris, an artificial revival of humanism became the vogue; and everywhere in fashionable circles there appeared replicas of the old Greek forms, in literature, in art and in decoration—replicas tempered, of course, by the ultra-sophistication of contemporary Parisian society. The design of the ring is also executed in old silver, now worn and dingy. In even more concise relief, it might have been patterned from a detail of an Athenian frieze. From a sharply pointed border rise six superimposed stems bearing six silver buds and six flowers—the latter represented by pinkish amethysts. The entire floral arrangement is curled around a central amethyst which lends an accent to the design. It typifies the interpretation given by this artificial age to the Hellenic theme.

* * *

Two small brass plates are vivid examples of the rococo era. Probably they once graced the dressing table of a beribboned belle as pin trays. An intricate design in brass filigree is worked on the upper surface. In each little open circle traced by the pattern's maze is—or was—a small globule of polished turquoise or coral. Many of the stones have long since dropped away. This alternation of color is characteristic of the fondness of pre-revolutionary France for that charming but superficial combination, pink and blue.

Buckles are among the trinkets which could tell stories of long-ago life beside the Seine. These vary greatly in type. Neoclassic in influence are the heavy shoe buckles of silver or cut steel, in a style which can best be described, however paradoxically, as elaborate severity. But the fundamental gayety of the time creeps out in an exquisite belt buckle of finely wrought silver in the shape of two butterflies, their delicate wings, set with tiny brilliants, joined at the clasp.

Old lockets, old watches, old bracelets—a tantalizing variety of treasures lies gathering dust in the Paris junk shops. Of course, plenty of cunningly faked antiques tempt the unwary. The best way for the interested explorer to distinguish the real from the false is to acquire a practiced instinct for authenticity. He should familiarize himself with the lore, in history, in art and literature, of the period in which he is interested. He should linger among the craft exhibits in museums. He should handle old pieces of handiwork, inside and outside, again and again. He should develop that feeling for reality in craftsmanship, both intrinsic and extrinsic, which is the key to recognition of old things and the stories behind them.

M. M M.

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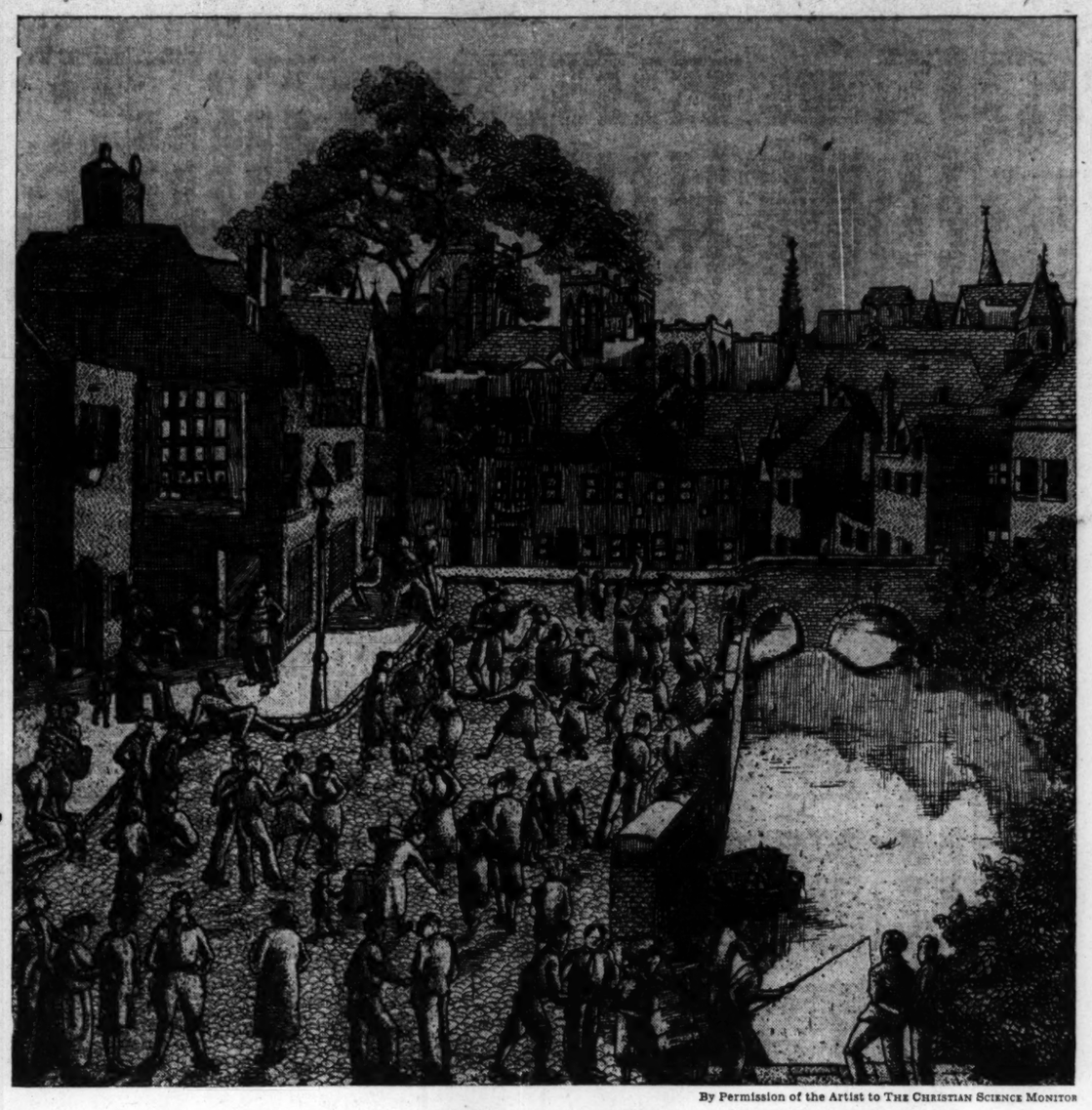

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A Side Street in Bruges, Belgium: From an Etching by Elizabeth Corsellis

THIS young artist has gone to Bruges—a town so old as to date back to the early centuries of the Christian era—but it is not the glories of its ancient architecture which have beglamoured her. Not even the satiny sheen of the canals or the numberless bridges, but the people themselves have captured her imagination.

Miss Corsellis has chosen the hour when work is over for the day. When, in obscure side streets, the old people come out to sit placidly in the tempered sunshine, and the children, released from school, are free to play their games, romp and enjoy themselves in their own way. She has seen very effectively, the picturesque irregular houses to form a delightful background, but her interest has clearly centered in the people themselves. With obvious pleasure she has watched the jigging figures dancing round the man with the guitar, noted the little knots of gossiping people, the family trio engrossed with a small dog, sweethearts strolling in the evening sunshine, and boys eagerly fishing in the canal. There is so much light-hearted gayety about the scene that, looking at the print, one finds oneself involuntarily smiling in response.

Blake's Golden Age

Throughout the *Songs of Innocence* the world of nature and the world of humanity are seen through the eyes of imagination, and through the eyes of a child. The *Songs* are all such that "every child may joy to hear." their primary meaning such that every child can understand. They are free not only from puerility, but from that equally common and deplorable quality false *naïveté*: "How wide the Gulf & Unpassable, between Simplicity & Inspidity." They are written by a man who was also a child, because his visionary powers enabled him to live for a time in the Age of Innocence. The children for whom he writes are in a sense ideal children, since no child is completely immune from the effects of his own experience, or completely protected from the shadow cast upon him by the experience of others. But this does not make the songs unreal because every child—even the little chimney sweeper—has some stake in the Golden Age, some unreasoning, and, it may seem, unreasonable gleams of happiness.

It has been suggested that Blake in composing the *Songs of Innocence* may have acted on the hint in Dr. Watts' preface to his *Divine and Moral Songs for Children*, which he describes as "a slight specimen, such as I could wish some happy and condescending genius would undertake for the use of children and perform much better." There is no doubt that Blake had read the works of Watts. The resemblance between the lines from the *Horæ Lyricæ*.

Nor is my soul refined enough
To bear the beaming of his love,
And feel his warmer smiles.
When shall I rest this drooping head?
I love, I love the sun and yet I want the shade.

and the imagery of *The Little Black Boy* is too close for coincidence.

"Moral songs" were not needed in the age of innocence, and there is little that is didactic in these *Songs* of Blake's.—MONA WILSON, in "The Life of William Blake." (New York: Ballou.)

UNA PAUSA REFRESCANTE

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

UN CARTEL moderno representa a una muchacha joven evidentemente trabajando en un negocio con un aparato telefónico en sus oídos, gozando al tomar una bebida refrescante, y el mensaje que lleva es: "Se trabaja con una sonrisa despues de la pausa que refresca." En el vórtice de la vida moderna con sus actividades sociales y de negocios, moviéndose rápidamente como el tráfico en las ciudades, es fácil perder de vista las cosas más esenciales, y tal vez sea de provecho pararse de vez en cuando para considerar si uno está haciendo realmente el mejor uso de su vida, desarrollando las características más elevadas. Día tras día, año tras año, el pensamiento y la energía parecen absortos en quehaceres y ocupaciones materiales, hasta que los hombres se consideran como partes de una gran máquina más bien que pensadores individuales y progresivos. Todos los que están confrontados con el problema de ganar la vida tanto para ellos mismos como para otros, tienen el derecho de encontrar bendición y refrigerio en esta tarea.

En la página 89 del libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON LA CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy hace la siguiente declaración animadora: "Somos todos capaces de hacer más de lo que estamos haciendo"; y esto encuentra un complemento en las palabras del Salmista: "Él [Dios] nos hizo, y no nosotros a nosotros mismos." (Según la versión inglesa de la Biblia.) La base de nuestra capacidad tal como la entendemos en la Ciencia Cristiana, no es material sino espiritual. Nuestra capacidad no depende de la genealogía, la frenología, la sociología, sino de las características cariñosas del Amor divino, del vigor de la Vida eterna, del poder de la Verdad espiritual, de los dones sin límites impartidos por Dios, la Mente infinita.

¿Se para el ser humano corriente de vez en cuando para trazar hasta sus fuentes divinas e ilimitadas su capacidad de inteligencia, su salud y su rectitud moral,—dandoles de esta manera estabilidad en su expresión, ampliando su utilidad y librandoles del miedo? ¿Se refresca en medio de sus quehaceres diarios con el pensamiento de la herencia perfecta e invariable de Dios, sustituyendo así fatiga por recuperación, y confusión mental por claridad? Las personas que están estudiando el libro de texto de la Ciencia Cristiana unen a su trabajo una canción de gratitud a Dios, el único creador, y el solo dador de lo que es bueno. Vuelven su pensamiento constantemente a la única Mente perfecta, que no conoce la mania de inferioridad que consiste en despreciarse a sí mismo, ni la enfermedad, la pobreza, el desaliento, el miedo o la tristeza. Se paran a menudo por un momento, para refrescar su pensamiento por el reconocimiento del origen espiritual del hombre, reclamando esta herencia perfecta del hombre como hijo de Dios, el Amor divino. A medida que hacen esto, el miedo, la ansiedad, el temor de la incompetencia y de la falta de empleo, el contagio del miedo, se desvanecen,—y el trabajo se continúa "con una sonrisa", con confianza y gratitud. Toda hazaña verdaderamente grande de la raza humana se puede trazar a la influencia directora de Dios, al Principio divino.

Muchos seres humanos están inclinados al orgullo, la presunción, o se sienten muy independientes; pero, como toda capacidad inteligente proviene de la única Mente inerrable, que dirije todo efecto verdadero, debiéramos comprender humildemente, que sin un reconocimiento de nuestra dependencia de Dios y del sostén divino, estamos mentalmente pobres. No hay tarea demasiado difícil, por el otro lado, si comprendemos claramente, que el hombre, como la imágen de Dios, existe como reflejo ilimitado. El que dependa conscientemente de la Mente infinita, llegará a ser digno de confianza, competente, intuitivo y lleno de recursos, un empleado feliz y de valor verdadero para el que le emplee. Así pasa que por medio del trabajo bien hecho, el pensamiento se eleva a fases superiores de la actividad.

"Contemplando las tareas infinitas de la verdad, nos paramos,—esperando en Dios. Luego avanzamos, hasta que el pensamiento ilimitado sea transportado, y la concepción sin trabas tome alas para llegar a la gloria divina" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 323). Eso, pues, es lo que hace falta, el pararse para "esperar en Dios".

¿Qué significa eso? Significa que uno debiera estar consciente constantemente de su unidad con todo lo que sea divinamente bueno e ilimitado; que uno debiera reconocer el poder de la Mente divina para librarle del impedimento de la enfermedad, de la debilidad, o una disposición difícil, como de la soledad y del desaliento; el poder de inspirar y sostenerle lo mismo en el sol que en la tempestad. ¿Y qué es de aquél cuya dificultad parece ser que no tiene bastante que hacer más bien que demasiado? Para él también sería bueno que se parase "esperando en Dios". Aquel que quisiera progresar humana y espiritualmente, que quisiera descubrir y aprovecharse de nuevas oportunidades, debiera de reservar decididamente cierta parte de cada día para el estudio de la Ciencia Cristiana, la cual le librará del miedo y alimentará su espiritualidad haciendola más activa. Con todo eso él ganará un concepto nuevo de dominio espiritual, un concepto nuevo de aprovisionamiento diario, un concepto nuevo de estabilidad y de oportunidad.

Muchas personas que estudian ahora la Ciencia Cristiana estaban anteriormente enfermas, pesimistas, vagas, o buscaban descontentas la Verdad que les satisficiera. ¿Cómo se puede explicar su salud mejorada, su carácter cambiado, su perspectiva más amplia, su competencia aumentada? Es el entendimiento espiritual lo que ha obrado este cambio, porque paso por paso este entendimiento de la naturaleza de Dios y del hombre le eleva a uno por encima del estado material de enfermedad e incapacidad a la comprensión espiritual de la salud y la capacidad como derivadas de la Mente creadora y sostenidas eternamente.

El mensaje de la Ciencia Cristiana es como un soplo del cielo para los peregrinos de la tierra. Su idealismo es práctico, amistoso, regenerador, satisfactorio. Mrs. Eddy escribe (ibid. pág. 128): "Un conocimiento de la Ciencia del ser desarrolla las habilidades y posibilidades latentes en el hombre. Extiende la atmósfera del pensamiento, dando a los mortales acceso a reinos superiores y más vastos. Eleva al pensador a su atmósfera nativa de clarividencia y perspicacia." Eso es, pues, la naturaleza de la pausa refrescante que la Ciencia Cristiana ofrece a la humanidad.

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society).

A Refreshing Pause

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A MODERN advertisement pictures a young business girl with ear-phones, enjoying a cooling drink, and the message reads, "You work with a smile after the pause that refreshes." In the vortex of modern living, business and social activities, quick moving as city traffic, essentials are apt to be lost sight of, and one might profitably pause to consider whether or not one is making the very best of one's life and is developing his highest traits of character. Day after day, year after year, thought and energy seem absorbed in material occupations and pursuits, until men are apt to regard themselves as parts of a great machine, rather than as individual, progressive thinkers. All who are faced with the necessity of earning a livelihood for themselves and others have a right to be blessed and refreshed in doing so.

On page 89 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy makes the encouraging statement, "We are all capable of more than we do;" and this is complemented by the words of the Psalmist, "It is he [God] that hath made us, and not we ourselves." The basis of capacity as understood in Christian Science is not material, but spiritual. One's capacities for good are not measured by genealogy, brainology, phrenology, sociology, but by the tender traits of divine Love, by the vigor of eternal Life, by the power of spiritual Truth, by the boundless impartations of God, infinite Mind.

Does the average human being pause to trace to their limitless divine source his intelligent capacities, his health, his moral rectitude, and so stabilize their expression, expand their serviceability, and escape from fear? Along with his daily duties, does he refresh himself with the thought of man's perfect and invariable inheritance, and so exchange fatigue for recuperation and mental confusion for clarity? Students of the Christian Science textbook combine with their work a song of gratitude to God, the one creator and the only Giver of good. Constantly they turn their thought to the one perfect Mind, which knows no inferiority complex, no disease, poverty, discouragement, fear, or sorrow. Frequently they pause a moment to refresh their thought with acknowledgment of the spiritual origin of man and to claim this perfect heritage as the offspring of God, divine Love. As they do this, fear, anxiety, the dread of incompetence and of unemployment, the contagion of fear fade out, and they carry on their work "with a smile," with confidence and gratitude. To the guiding influence of God, divine Principle, is traceable every truly great achievement of the human race.

Many human beings are given to pride, egotism, and a sense of independence. But since every intelligent capacity comes from the one unerring Mind, or cause, which takes care of every real effect, one should humbly realize that without a recognition of dependence on God and divine support one is mentally poverty-stricken. On the other hand, no task is too difficult to accomplish when one realizes that man as God's image exists as boundless reflection. Whoever relies consciously on infinite Mind becomes reliable, efficient, intuitive, and resourceful, a happy employee who is of real value to his employer. So by work well accomplished thought rises to higher phases of activity.

"Beholding the infinite tasks of truth, we pause,—wait on God. Then we push onward, until boundless thought walks enraptured, and conception unconfined is winged to reach the divine glory" (Science and Health, p. 323). This, then, is what is greatly needed, the pausing to "wait on God." What does this mean? It means that one shall constantly realize his unity with all that is divinely good and limitless; that one shall acknowledge the might of divine Mind to loose him from the handicap of ill health, poor constitution or disposition, loneliness and discouragement; to inspire and sustain him in sunshine and in storm.

And what of the one whose trouble seems to be having too little, rather than too much to do? It is well for him also to pause—"wait on God." One who would progress humanly and spiritually, who would discover and grasp fresh opportunities, should resolutely set aside a certain portion of each day for the study of Christian Science which will free him from fear, nourish his spirituality, and quicken it into action. So doing, he will gain a new sense of spiritual dominion, a new sense of daily supply, a new sense of stability and opportunity.

Many students of Christian Science were formerly invalids, pessimists, loafers, or unsatisfied seekers for Truth. What explains their improved health, character, outlook, and efficiency? Spiritual understanding has wrought this change, for step by step this understanding of the nature of God and man lifts one above the material sense of ill health and incapacity into the spiritual sense of health and capacity derived from the creative Mind and forever sustained.

The message of Christian Science is like a breath of heaven to the pilgrims of earth. Its idealism is practical, companionable, regenerative, satisfying. Mrs. Eddy writes (*ibid.*, p. 128): "A knowledge of the Science of being develops the latent abilities and possibilities of man. It extends the atmosphere of thought, giving mortals access to broader and higher realms. It raises the thinker into his native air of insight and perspicacity." This, then, is the nature of the refreshing pause which Christian Science offers to mankind.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

SCIENCE AND HEALTH
With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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Remembering Other Dogs

Ben Love-a-Duck lay at my feet, like a black satin cushion on a green carpet. It was one of those pleasant hours when, after a long walk, we were in a reminiscent mood.

"I suppose I am the first and only dog you ever had," remarked Ben, or words to that effect.

"On the contrary," I made reply, "there were several others. There were even spaniels. How well I remember dear old Darby and Joan, rich brown and white, rather sentimental perhaps, but oh so obedient! At the word of command they would lie down, go home, or stand still. As for taking other people's balls or not coming when they were called——"

"This is a very dull story," yawned Ben. "Tell me about some other dog."

"Well, there was Jill. Dear affectionate sprightly Jill; a wire-haired fox terrier. She swam wonderfully well."

"As well as I?"

"Quite as well," I said, firmly. "Jill was a great friend of mine, and I was very sad when I left India and had to give her away."

"Give her away!" said Ben. "I never heard of such a thing. Suppose I were to give you away?"

"The case is not quite analogous," said I, and hurried on. "I remember many dogs, and can see their tails all wagging frantically round me. But John Bull and Little Biffle stand out above the others. They were bull terriers. John was my idea of what a statesman should be, wise, patient, reflective, sound in his judgment, moderate in his views. When he reared himself up to his full height, and planted his great paws on my knee, and lifted his noble head asking for a bone, I thought no statesman could have a more sagacious air. He was a big dog, very big. We had a special tea table made, but even that he used to lift up on his back when he went under it."

"Tell me about Little Biffle," said Ben.

"Oh, she was quite different to John. We felt we could rely on John, and ask him advice. Biffle was impetuous and bustling, always wanting to manage every one. I can imagine her going to market with a basket, and getting the best of everything at the lowest prices; but she was not a good mother. She used to shake her children like rats, and told us this was the way to bring them up to be bull terriers. When they saw her coming, they used to hide behind chairs with a look of horror, until John rescued them."

"I am glad I was not brought up like that," murmured Ben, climbing onto the sofa, and choosing a soft cushion.

"And oh, how beautiful they were!" I went on. "John would run fifteen miles to our sluggish one. I can see him now, big and strong, springing up a sunlit hill, or ranging the dark jungle in the Blue Mountains of southern India. Biffle was always slower. She was rather stout, and she would rush squeaking after John, telling him to stop. She was very pretty. Her eyes were amber; her ears stood erect and had pink linings, and she had a black nose and a snow-white coat. She was rather vain about collars. She liked bright red or orange ones."

"Let's go for a walk," suggested Ben, looking bored.

"We have just been for a walk of several miles," I reminded him. Besides, now that I had begun, I wanted to go on remembering other dogs. There were three or four Afghan hounds, long slender creatures with tufts and fringes of pale hair, and wild strange eyes, used to staring out great distances. When we rode across the Scinde desert, they were in their element. No wind was fleeter. They looked as if they spoke Arabic and had come out of a Persian picture, with a blue and purple background to show off the moonlit colors of their slender forms. When I see some of them in Kensington Gardens, straining at their leads, I know they are longing, not for English grass and trees, but for the burning shadowless sands and dry riverbeds of their own desert.

Here Ben interrupted me.

"Let me see," he said, "there's a bone somewhere in the garden I'll go and dig it up. Did those other dogs bury bones, too?"

"Dozens of them," I said, "and then forgot where they were buried. Just as you do."

Color of Larkspur

Color of larkspur—
Italian glassware fused of sapphires
and Mediterranean water;
Bluebirds' wings and the clouded
blue of pottery from Capri;

Ultramarine, lapis and peacocks'
feathers—
Color of larkspur;
Color of skies in April,
And far-off mountains at noon.

DOLORES CAHNS.

Financial: Market Quotations

Rail Weakness Checks Forward Trend in Market

Trading Becomes More Active—Tone at Close Is Irregular

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—An upturn in the stock market today, carrying many issues up one to three points, was checked by late weakness in rails and about half the advance was lost.

Early advances of around two points were halved in American Telephone, U. S. Steel, Corn Products, American Can, Air Reduction and Case.

Delaware & Hudson and Sante Fe maintained only fractions of their early lead of a couple of points. Union Pacific turned heavy, dropping more than two points, while Chicago & North Western lost nearly two.

The late trading found the list irregularly higher. The turnover approximated 1,300,000 shares.

Sentiment Improves

Stocks likely to be helped by increased prices for farm staples were in particular demand, notably farm implements, and some of the merchandising, mail order and food shares. Active bull speculation in several of the low-priced sugar shares was given fresh impetus by another rise in raw sugar futures.

Rails were helped by Washington reports that the emergency carrier plan would be submitted to President Roosevelt before the end of the week.

With increasing evidence that business was recovering from last month's setback, sentiment improved measurably in Wall Street. Nevertheless, some quarters sounded a note of caution, on the theory that improvement would be unlikely to get far enough to restore corporate earnings to any important degree for the first half of this year.

Encouraging items in the news were numerous, however. A number of automobile makers have reported pickups in sales. The National Lumber Manufacturers Association said reports for the week ended March 25 showed orders booked by mills to be the largest for any week this year, and for any week of 1932 except two in September.

One effect of railroad coördination and reorganization that is hoped for, is increased expenditures for maintenance and renovation of equipment. Missouri Pacific, which last week petitioned for reorganization under the new federal bankruptcy law, has this week reemployed several hundred workmen in its shops.

Bond Prices Irregular

Bonds added little to the gayety of markets today as prices continued to shuffle about in a listless and irregular manner.

While various specialties displayed a somewhat more cheerful tone, slow but steady liquidation was still apparent in several groups. The market was interested in reports of a stiffening of steel production, increased freight-car loadings and a slight improvement in electric power output.

United States Government securities again exhibited a tendency to edge up fractionally, probably encouraged by the further easing of money rates and a moderate replacement demand of institutions. The flow of money back to the banks was being watched hopefully.

Railway liens, under pressure yesterday, were inclined to resist although traders and investors maintained a rather cautious attitude toward the carriers as a whole. Some of the industrials were in demand, especially Chile Copper 5s, up around 2 points and Dodge Bros. 6s, up 1.

Improvement was also shown by Warner Bros. 6s, American Smelting 5s, Shell Union Oil 5s and Texas Corporation 5s. The utilities followed an extremely narrow range, although gains were recorded by bonds of American Telephone, International Telephone, North American, Duquesne Light and several others.

German Government, state, municipal and corporate issues were in supply at losses ranging from 1 to 2 or more points. The Belgians and Italians were also a trifle heavy. Some Japanese and French obligations were fairly firm.

A. & P. Company Earns $10.02 a Share for Year

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company today reported net profit of $22,782,772 for the fiscal year ended Feb. 25. This is equivalent to $10.02 a common share, and compares with $29,792,975 or $13.40 a share in the previous fiscal year.

The company's cash and short-term government securities, accounting for 63 per cent of current assets, totaled $99,084,693 on Feb. 25, or $8,535,988 above the previous record level of a year ago. Sales in the last fiscal period were off 14.3 per cent from the preceding 12 months.

Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, April 5—The following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	April 5	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat, No. 2 red	$.78⅝	$.74¾	$.71⅛
Corn, No. 2 yellow	.50	.46	.48⅞
Oats, No. 2 white	.31¼	.30½	.35¾
Flour	4.15	4.10	4.40
Beef, family	10.75	10.75	13.50
Pork	16.00	17.25	16.50
Lard	.0495	.0520	.0475
Cotton, Mid Up	.0655	.0645	.0625
Zinc	.0300	.0300	.0280
Iron	13.34	13.34	15.64
Steel, bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	27.00
Copper	.05	.05	.06
Tin	.2487	.2425	.1960
Rubber	.02⅞	.03	.0306
Sugar	.0420	.0420	.0390
Lead	.0287½	.03	.03
Printcloths	.02⅛	.02⅛	.03⅜

London Quotations

LONDON, April 5 (AP)—Consols for money today were 76½; De Beers 4½ and Rand Mines 5⅜. Money was ⅝, and discount rates—short bills ⅝@¾ and three-month bills ¾@⅞ per cent.

Roumanian Bank Rate Reduced

BUCHAREST, April 5—Bank of Roumania has reduced its discount rate to 6 per cent from 7 per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 5	Apr. 4
5¾	3	..	Adams Express	800	3¾	3½	3½	3¾	
15⅜	8½	2	Adams Mills	400	10	8¾	10	8¾	
2⅜	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	200	2	2	2	..	
10½	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	600	8¾	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	
64½	47½	3	Air Reduction	1800	58½	56½	56½	56	
14⅜	11¼	.60	Alaska-Juneau	4600	14½	14	14½	13⅞	
1⅜	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	600	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞	
2½	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	1400	1¼	1	1	1	
121¾	116½	7	Allied Chem pf	200	116	116½	116½	118	
9½	6	..	Allis Chalmers	300	8	7½	8	7⅞	
13¼	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	800	13¼	12½	12⅝	12½	
13½	8	..	Am Bank Note	600	12	11½	12	11⅝	
3¼	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	2400	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	
12	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	280	12	10	12	9½	
12⅞	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	400	12¾	12½	12¾	12	
75	60	7	Am Brake S&F pf	30	60	60	60	62¼	
62¾	69½	4	Am Can	18400	58½	57¼	57¼	56¾	
128⅜	112	7	Am Can pf	300	117	116⅜	117	..	
9½	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	100	8½	8½	8½	..	
20	15	..	Am Car & F pf	300	17½	17¼	17½	..	
40	34	3	Am Chicle	200	36½	36	36	..	
22⅜	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	2600	18	16⅞	17½	16½	
10⅞	3⅞	..	Am European	500	4	4	4	..	
8⅛	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	600	4½	4¼	4⅜	4¼	
12	6½	..	Am & For Pow 6	400	6⅜	6½	6⅜	6¼	
14⅛	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	7¼	
9¾	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	5	4⅜	5	4⅜	
4	2½	..	Am Hide & L	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	2¾	
19½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	..	
6½	3¾	..	Am Ice	200	4⅞	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	
34	25	6	Am Ice pf	100	28	28	28	..	
8¾	4¼	..	Am International	700	6⅜	5⅞	6¼	6	
8½	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	200	7¾	7⅛	7⅛	7½	
24	17¾	..	Am Loco pf	100	24	24	24	23	
30	17	1½	Am News	30	19¼	19	19	..	
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	700	4⅜	4	4¼	4	
24¼	9½	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	200	10½	9⅝	9⅝	10	
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5% pf	300	9½	9	9	9¼	
7⅝	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	6900	6⅞	6⅝	6⅜	6½	
24⅜	20¼	.3	Am Safety Razor	100	20¼	20¼	20¼	21	
10⅝	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	1200	8	7¾	7⅞	7⅞	
18	10⅜	..	Am Smelt & Ref	3900	16⅞	16	16⅜	16	
42	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	100	41¾	41¾	41¾	39½	
30¾	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	400	28¾	26½	28¾	26	
8	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	700	6½	5⅜	5⅝	5¾	
39½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	7800	39½	37⅝	38½	38½	
91½	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	400	91	90¾	91	91	
109⅛	87¾	..	Am Tel & Tel	28800	92⅝	89¾	90⅛	90	
19½	11	1	Am Wat W & E	600	11¾	11	11½	11¼	
16¾	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	100	10	10	10	9½	
29¾	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	500	26	25⅞	26	25⅜	
1	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap ct	1200	1	½	1	..	
9¾	5	..	Anaconda Cop	21200	7½	7	7⅛	7	
15½	8½	.60	Anchor Cap	100	11	11	11	..	
54	41	7	Armour Del pf	100	44¼	44¼	44¼	44	
3⅜	1⅜	..	Armour Ill A	1700	1¾	1⅝	1¾	1⅝	
7½	3¼	..	Armour Ill B	2300	1⅜	⅞	1⅛	..	
2¾	2	..	Artloom Corp	60	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	
1¼	⅞	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	1	1	1	..	
5½	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4½	
47⅛	34⅜	..	Atchison T&SF	5800	41¾	38½	38½	39¼	
68	50	5	Atchison pf	300	51¼	50	50	50	
26⅛	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	900	19¼	17	17	17½	
17¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1400	15½	14¾	14¾	14⅞	
66	60	6	Atlas Powder pf	30	60	60	60	..	
56½	31½	2	Auburn Auto	5700	35¾	32½	33⅞	33	
1⅜	⅞	..	Austin Nichols	200	1⅛	1	1	..	
8	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	29500	7⅞	7⅛	7⅜	7	
			—B—						
6¼	3⅞	..	Baldwin Loco	400	4⅜	4½	4⅜	4⅜	
15⅜	9⅜	..	Baldwin Loco pf	150	11⅜	9¾	11¾	9½	
12⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	1900	9¼	8¼	8⅜	8¼	
15⅜	9¾	..	Balt & Ohio pf	700	10½	9¼	9⅜	10	
4¼	3	..	Barnsdall A	500	3½	3⅛	3⅛	3½	
12	7	..	Beatrice Cream	100	10	10	10	9¾	
62½	45	7	Beatrice Cr pf	300	57½	57½	57½	56⅞	
5	2½	..	Belding Hem	100	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	..	
65½	63	4.09	Belg Nat Rys ppf	100	62⅞	62⅞	62⅞	..	
11½	6¼	..	Bendix Aviation	1200	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜	8	
12¾	9	..	Best & Co	400	12¼	11½	12¼	11¼	
16⅞	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	2100	14⅜	13½	14	13¼	
36½	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	200	30⅝	29⅞	30⅞	28⅛	
8	6¼	..	Bigelow Sanford	10	7	6¼	6¼	..	
8	3½	..	Blaw Knox	200	6½	6½	6½	..	
26⅜	18	1.60	Borden	1900	21¾	21	21½	21	
9¾	5½	..	Borg Warner	500	8	7⅜	8	7⅜	
5½	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	200	3⅜	3¼	3⅜	3¼	
31	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1700	20¼	28	28½	28¾	
82	63½	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	900	66	65	65	..	
5	1¾	..	Brunswick Balke	100	3½	3½	3½	3⅜	
36	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	90	25¾	24	25½	25	
2	⅞	..	Budd Mfg	100	1	1	1	⅞	
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	1	1	1	1	
8¾	6½	.40	Burroughs Add	1800	8¼	7⅞	8	8	
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	1	1	1	1	
9½	2	..	Bush Term deb	400	2¼	2	2	..	
1½	1	..	Butte & Superior	200	1	1	1	1	
2	1½	..	Butterick	100	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	..	
15	8½	..	Byers	800	11½	10⅜	11¼	10½	
			—C—						
12½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	700	11¼	10¾	11	10½	
½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
3½	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	3	3	3	..	
3¼	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	2¼	2	2¼	2¼	
11⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	300	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	10	
14⅝	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	6000	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝	
18	14	1	Cannon Mills	700	16	14	16	14	
55	50¼	5	Caro C&O st	80	51	51	51	50¼	
52¼	30½	..	Case Thresh	90000	44⅝	42¼	43	42½	
9½	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	800	7¾	7½	7¾	..	
9	4½	..	Celanese Corp	200	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5½	
23¼	14	1½	Central Aguirre	2500	24¼	23	23⅞	23¼	
10⅜	5⅜	..	Cerro de Pasco	9500	10	9¼	9⅝	9¼	
20⅞	2½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..	
29¾	14⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	2500	17½	16½	16½	16½	
30½	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	10000	27⅜	26½	26½	26½	
1¼	⅜	..	Chi & E Ill pf	1100	⅝	½	½	..	
3	1½	..	Chi & Gt West	500	1⅞	1½	1⅝	1½	
8⅞	3⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf	1000	3¾	3½	3½	..	
2⅞	1¼	..	Chi & StP	400	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼	
3½	1½	..	Chi Mil & StP pf	1500	1⅝	1½	1⅝	..	
6¼	3	..	Chi & N'western	9900	3	1¼	1½	3	
9¼	4	..	Chi & N'west pf	700	4	2	2¼	4	
4	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	2¼	2¼	2¼	..	
3½	2	..	Chi StP M&O pf	10	2	2	2	..	
5⅝	2¼	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	1200	2½	2	2½	2¼	
8½	4	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	4	3¾	3¾	4	
8¾	6⅛	1	Chi Yellow Cab	200	7	6⅜	7	6½	
9⅜	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	300	9½	9¼	9½	..	
17¼	7¾	..	Chrysler	10000	10	9½	9⅝	9¼	
52½	46	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	46	46	46	46	
90	90	1	Clev CC&StL	30	90	90	90	..	
13	7	1	Colgate-Palm-P	200	8	8	8	7⅞	
5	3	..	Collins & A'kman	100	3½	3½	3½	3½	
3⅞	1½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	3¾	3½	3¾	3½	
19½	14	..	Colo & So 1pf	80	14	14	14	14	
17¾	9	1	Columbia Gas	4500	10¼	9⅝	9⅝	9¼	
35¾	23½	2	Columbian Carb	1000	28&	27	28¼	..	
6⅛	4	..	Comm Credit	200	4⅞	4¾	4¾	4¾	
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	310	18½	18½	18½	18½	
76½	70	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	30	70	70	70	..	
14¾	16	..	Comm Invest A	100	16½	16½	16½	16½	
20⅛	18⅛	2	Com Cr 8% pf B	10	18½	18½	18½	18½	
25	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	700	20½	20	20	..	
13½	9	.60	Comm Solvents	15000	13⅞	13⅛	13¾	13⅛	
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwith & So	10000	1½	1⅜	1½	1⅜	
50	21	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	600	21¾	21½	21⅝	21⅝	
3	1	..	Conde Nast Pub	200	3	3	3	..	
9⅜	7⅜	.60	Congoleum Nairn	300	7⅞	7½	7½	7¾	
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	100	7	7	7	7	
63¼	40	4	Consol Gas	16000	42⅞	41¼	41¼	41	
5½	2½	..	Consol Laundries	300	2¾	2½	2¾	..	
6¼	5	..	Consol Oil	7500	5⅜	5¼	5¼	5⅜	
1¼	¼	..	Consol Textile	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	..	
⅞	½	..	Cont Baking B	300	½	½	½	..	
45⅞	35⅞	2	Cont Can	5000	43¼	42¼	42½	42	
17¼	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	200	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11	
2¾	1	..	Cont Motors	300	1⅛	1	1	1⅛	
6⅜	4⅛	..	Cont Oil	200	6	5½	5¾	5½	
59½	45⅜	.3	Corn Products	2900	54½	52	53¾	51⅞	
28⅞	23	2½	Cream of Wheat	500	27	26½	27	26⅞	
23½	14¼	..	Crown Cork ⅞ S	500	21	20¾	20¾	20⅛	
1⅛	½	..	Cuba Co	1800	1¼	1	1¼	⅞	
24	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	10	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	..	
1⅛	½	..	Cuba Co	1800	1¼	1¼	1¼	⅞	
5	2½	—	Cuba Ry pf	150	5½	5	5½	4⅝	
4½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	6800	5½	4½	5	4½	
31⅝	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	810	32¾	30⅜	31½	31	
29	20¾	2½*	Cudahy Packing	400	25	24	25	24	
11⅞	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	400	9¼	9	9¼	9½	
2½	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3800	1¾	1½	1⅝	1⅝	
3⅞	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	1200	2⅜	2¼	2¼	2¼	
			—D—						
9⅞	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	8½	
58¼	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	6700	48¾	44⅜	44⅝	45¾	
27⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	5000	20½	18⅛	18¼	19	
3	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..	
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	100	54	54	54	52	
19¼	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	18	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
15¾	12	1¶	Dome Mines	3000	13½	13⅛	13⅛	13	
13¾	10¼	.75	Douglas A	700	11⅞	11½	11¾	11⅝	
43	32½	2	du Pont de Nem	10000	36	34½	35	34⅜	
106	99⅞	6	du Pont deb	100	99¾	99¾	99¾	..	
102	99	5	Duquesne Lt pf	10	95	95	95	..	
			—E—						
2⅛	1⅛	..	Eastern Roll Mill	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	
61⅜	46	3	Eastman Kodak	800	48¾	48	48¾	46⅞	
20⅞	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	6500	11½	10⅜	10½	10½	
1⅞	1	..	Elec Boat	500	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	
1¾	1	..	Elec & Mus Ind	500	1⅜	1¼	1¼	1⅜	
7⅞	3½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	2500	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	3⅝	
18¾	8½	2	El Pw&Lt 6% pf	400	8¾	6½	6½	6½	
25½	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	300	24⅜	24½	24½	24½	
6½	3¾	..	Erie RR	300	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾	
7¾	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	4½	4½	4½	4½	
4⅞	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3	
			—F—						
3½	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	300	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18⅜	10¼	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	500	11½	11	11¼	11	
9	9	1	Filene's Sons Co	20	9	9	9	..	
14⅜	9⅛	.40	Firestone T & R	200	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼	
56	42	2½	First Nat Stores	400	48⅜	48	48	47¾	
10⅛	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	200	7½	7⅛	7⅜	6½	
21	13⅜	1.10	Fourth Nat Inv	400	17	16½	17	..	
2½	¾	..	Fox Film A	1400	1	⅞	1	1	
23⅞	12	7	Franklin Sim pf	10	18	18	18	..	
26⅞	16½	2	Freeport Texas	200	21	21	21	..	
			—G—						
4¾	2⅝	..	GenAm Inv	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..	
20⅝	13¾	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	2300	18½	18½	18¼	18½	
7⅞	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	200	6	6	6	..	
16	13	2	Gen Baking	1900	14¾	14½	14¾	14½	
16⅜	10½	.40	Gen Electric	12500	13½	12½	12⅞	12½	
12	7⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1000	11⅜	11½	11½	11¾	
26⅝	21	2	Gen Foods	1200	26¼	25¼	26	25⅝	
1½	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	300	⅝	⅜	⅜	..	
44¼	35⅞	3	Gen Mills	7500	44¼	42⅜	43¾	42¼	
14⅞	10	1	Gen Mtors	40000	12¾	11¾	12	11⅞	
77¼	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	800	67⅞	67¼	67⅞	..	
3¼	2⅛	..	Gen Out Ad	300	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	..	
3¾	2½	..	Gen Pub Service	400	2⅝	2½	2½	..	
20⅞	13¾	1	Gen Ry Signal	1000	17½	17½	17½	17¼	
⅞	⅜	..	Gen Realty	500	⅝	½	½	½	
6¼	2⅛	1	Gen Refractories	200	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅝	
20¼	11½	1	Gillette Saf Raz	14000	12¾	11¾	12⅜	12¼	
75	54	5	Gillette S R pf	300	58	58	58	54	
6⅜	3¾	..	Glidden	200	4½	4½	4½	..	
4⅞	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	100	3⅝	3½	3⅝	3¼	
16⅞	12	1.20	Gold Dust	1500	14¼	13⅜	14	13⅜	
6⅛	3	..	Goodrich	800	4¾	4¼	4½	4⅛	
18¾	9¼	..	Goodyear	9600	14⅞	14⅛	14⅝	14½	
45	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	35	35	35	35	
41	41	7	Goth S H pf ww	500	41	41	41	..	
2½	1	..	Graham Paige	2500	1½	1	1½	1	
6¼	3⅞	..	Granby	200	4½	4½	4½	..	
6¼	3⅝	..	Grand Union	100	4	4	4	3¾	
34½	22⅛	3	Grand Un pf	300	32½	32½	32½	..	
21¾	18⅜	1	Grant (WT)	400	19⅛	19	18⅞	19	
11⅜	4¾	..	Great Nor pf	5000	7½	4⅝	5	7	
7	5⅛	..	Great-Nor Ore	300	5⅛	5¼	5¼	..	

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last	Apr. 5	Apr. 4
14⅛	7	..	Great West Sug	8500	14¼	13¾	13⅞	14	
94½	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	160	90	89½	90	88¾	
1⅛	¾	..	Grigsby-Grunow	1300	⅞	¾	¾	¾	
1⅞	¾	..	Guanfanamo Sug	3500	1⅞	1	1⅜	¾	
19½	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	15½	15½	15½	15½	
			—H—						
2¼	1⅜	..	Hahn Dept Sto	100	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1¼	
14¼	9	..	Hall n D S pf	100	9½	9½	9½	..	
3½	2¼	..	Hamilton Watch	110	2½	2¼	2⅜	..	
6⅜	5¼	..	Hat Corp pf	20	5½	5½	5½	..	
20½	15	1½	Hercules Powder	200	16¼	16¼	16¼	..	
95½	85	7	Hercules Powd pf	10	85	85	85	..	
59¾	35½	3	Hershey Choc	100	38	38	38	..	
80	64¾	5†	Hershey Choc pf	100	64¾	64¾	64¾	..	
175	145	9	Homestake Min	1000	174	173½	173½	175	
51¼	44½	4.20	Household Fin pf	100	45	45	45	44⅜	
15⅜	8¼	..	Houston Oil	500	11¼	10¾	11¼	..	
3¼	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	300	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..	
10	5½	.40	Howe Sound	800	9½	9	9½	9	
15⅜	11⅜	2½	Hudson & Man	200	12½	12½	12½	12⅛	
5½	3	..	Hudson Motor	100	3½	3½	3½	..	
3⅛	1⅝	..	Hupp Motors	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1⅞	
			—I—						
15½	10	..	Ill Central	4000	11½	8½	9	10⅜	
21½	16	..	Ill Central pf	200	16	16	16	..	
3¾	¼	..	Indian Motor	300	¼	¼	¼	..	
38⅜	24	2	Indus Rayon	4500	26½	25½	26	25	
31⅛	19½	1½	Ingersoll Rand	1000	25½	24	25	24	
16	12	..	Inland Steel	700	15	14½	15	..	
3⅞	2	..	Inspiration Cop	800	2⅝	2¼	2⅜	2½	
4½	1¼	.15	Insuranshare Del	500	2½	1¾	1¾	..	
7¼	4

Financial: News and Comment

Wool Buyers Now Active With The New Western Clip

Some Purchases Are Made With Prices Holding Up Well—Position Good

Nearly all of the wool buyers have now left for the West for the purchase of the new 1933 clip of domestic wool.

Rather scattered purchases have been made up to the present time, mostly in the Southwest, notably in Arizona, California and Texas but a little wool has been taken in Wyoming, purchases in Texas and Wyoming being mostly on the sheep's back.

Thus far, the purchases have been made almost wholly by three or four houses. Latterly, these purchases have been made on a basis fully equal to 40 cents, clean basis, landed in Boston, or quite up to the current market level for the better fine and fine medium French combing wools. Other houses, have not yet been convinced of the necessity of paying quite this high for the fine and fine medium wools.

Sound Position

Of course, the statistical position of wool is sound, as noted hitherto, both with reference to raw material and the finished goods. Even in clothing there does not seem to be any surplus of undue proportions.

Whether wool and sheep will be included in the new Agricultural Relief bill is now a moot question, although it had been generally supposed up to within the last week that wool would not be included Just how sheep and livestock would be handled under the terms of the bill as proposed is not clear; it would seem to be a difficult arrangement.

Meanwhile, the wool trade waits, and once the outlook becomes fairly clearly defined there is little doubt that buying of the new clip will proceed more or less steadily.

A sizable line of fine wool has been taken this week, on the sheep's back, in and around Casper Wyoming, it is reported, at 12½ cents or a strong 40 cents, clean basis, landed Boston for fair length wools, running fairly well on the fine side. Further purchases have been noted in Texas for 12 months wools at 15 cents on the sheep's back, which it is calculated, as nearly as may be, will cost the buyer about 42 cents, clean basis, landed Boston, this calculation being made on the basis of the shrinkage of the clips in other years.

California Sales

In California, 34 to 38 cents, clean basis, is reported to have been paid for fair to good wools, landed Boston basis. In Arizona, 37 to 38 cents has been paid for the best fine and fine medium clips. Thus it is seen that the clean landed basis for fine and fine medium wools out of the "territory" section of the West is mainly between 37 and 42 cents for average to good clips.

In the bright wool sections shearing has been delayed more or less by adverse weather.

In the foreign markets, prices are maintained on a very steady basis. There is a good clearance reported both in Sydney and Melbourne, Australia, with Japan the chief buyer and England also operating heavily. Continental buyers have been buying rather cautiously.

In the River Plate markets the demand for wool continues sluggish.

In the Boston market, sales have included some fine and fine medium territory wool of the French combing type, for which about 40@42 cents has been paid for fair to good wool. Strictly staple fine clips of uniform grade and quality, including 12-months Texas wools, are commanding right close to 45 cents, clean basis, and strictly fine graded staple wools undoubtedly would bring 45 cents or better.

There is a little business reported in carpet wools but not sufficient to alter prices very much.

Mohair is still quiet and very little has been done in the new clip.

Westchester County Bonds for Relief Work

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—A new issue of Westchester County, New York 6 per cent gold bonds amounting to $500,000 is being offered today by a banking syndicate comprising Lehman Brothers, R. W. Pressprich & Co., and Manufacturers & Traders Trust Company. The bonds are issued for unemployment work relief purposes.

They mature serially from April 1, 1934 to 1943, inclusive, and are priced to yield from 5.50 to 5 per cent, according to maturity. They are exempt from federal and New York State taxes and are legal investment for savings banks and trust funds in New York State.

Dividends

Pittsburgh, Bessemer & Lake Erie declared the regular semiannual dividend of 75 cents on the common, payable Oct. 1 to stock of record Sept. 15.

Cluett-Peabody & Co. declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents on the common, payable May 1 to stock of record April 20.

Homestake Mining Company declared an extra of $1 and the regular monthly dividend of 75 cents, both payable April 25 to stock of record April 20.

Duquesne Steel Resumes

PITTSBURGH, April 5 — The Duquesne Steel Works at Duquesne, Penna., has resumed operation of three open-hearth furnaces, giving part-time employment to several hundred men. The furnaces had been idle six weeks.

Cook County Auto Registrations

CHICAGO, April 5—March registrations of automobiles in Cook County were 3031, compared with 3091 a year ago and 2217 in February this year. For the first three months registrations totaled 8464, compared with 8634 a year ago.

F. W. Woolworth Sales

F. W. Woolworth Company reports March sales volume of $17,510,863, compared with $21,256,037 in the like month last year, a decrease of 17.6 per cent. February sales were 13.5 per cent less than in the corresponding 1932 period.

England Is Using More Electricity

London

ONE London electric company added 48,000 new consumers last year and another 22,837.

Till a few years ago the British had been slow to adopt electric lights and power. Even now the British consumption is less than one-seventh that of the United States, though it has one-third the population. It is nevertheless three times what it was 10 years ago.

Electricity has now been made available almost everywhere, and the prices charged consumers have been greatly reduced. It is being adopted widely for industrial power, and is making rapid gains in the fields of advertising, heating and cooking.

In London enormous numbers of old houses are being cut up into apartments, or "flats," and thousands of new houses are being built in the suburbs. All are being wired for electricity.

Substantial Gain Is Reported In Ingot Production

A broadening in the demands for steel, aided by increasing production schedules in the automobile industry, has lifted ingot output to 16½ per cent of the country's capacity from 15 per cent last week, says Iron Age.

Some individual units of the industry have had a surprising influx of rush orders, principally in last-minute specifications against low-priced first quarter sheet contracts, which the mills insist must be shipped by April 15. Thus, a leading independent maker of flat-rolled steel is able this week to double its sheet mill operations, having had the largest tonnage for any single week in three years.

At Chicago, ingot production has gained two points to 13 per cent of the district's capacity because of a better miscellaneous demand as well as orders for sheets and releases of 5000 tons of rails for a western road and reinforcing bars for highway construction.

A further gain in operations is likely before the end of the week. In the valleys there has been a slight increase in steel-making activity, and resumption by a large plant in that ditsrict within a few days may bring a further gain.

In other districts there has been no substantial increase in output of ingots, but finishing mill schedules have been stepped up, particularly in the lighter products, including tin plate, average output of which now exceeds 40 per cent of the total capacity.

The most cheering news to the steel industry is the pick-up in the automobile industry, which has been and still is under the depressing influence of the banking situation, though release of frozen deposits is making progress. While the automobile industry is taking a cautious course, it has been encouraged by improvement in retail sales.

Second Quarter Freight Loadings Increase Likely

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Freight loadings in the second quarter of 1933 will be three-tenths of one per cent less than actual shipments in the like 1932 period, according to estimates compiled by the 13 shippers advisory boards.

The estimate, made public today, is based on replies from approximately 20,000 shippers to a questionnaire sent out by the boards.

Shippers in four regions expect an increase. The Midwest looks for a rise of 16.2 per cent, while estimated gains for the other three are as follows: Ohio Valley, 10.4 per cent; Allegheny territory, 3.1 per cent; Southeast, four-tenths of 1 per cent.

The increase in the first three districts is expected to result largely from heavier loadings of coal. Many mines closed in the second quarter of 1932 because of labor troubles are now operating.

Wright Aeronautical Reports $250,853 Profit

Report of Wright Aeronautical Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, shows profit of $250,853 after taxes, depreciation, amortization and other charges, but before inventory losses, settlement of purchase commitments, revaluations of inventories, etc., amounting to $1,081,075, which were charged against contingent reserve account previously set up.

A write-down of $2,030,249 on fixed properties to estimated ultimately realized values, was charged directly to capital surplus. In the year Dec. 31, 1931, net income after depreciation, taxes, provision for contingencies, etc., was $196,620, equal to 32 cents a share on the 599,857 no-par shares of capital stock.

Detroit Bank President Named

DETROIT, April 5—Election of Walter S. McLucas as president of National Bank of Detroit is announced by James Inglis, chairman of the board. The new president has been for many years chairman of Commerce & Trust Company of Kansas City, Mo., and is a member of the advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board at Washington. It is expected he will assume his duties Wednesday. The appointment has the approval of Secretary of Treasury Woodin and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

Derby Oil & Refining Corp.

Report of Derby Oil & Refining Corporation and Derby Oil Company for the year ended Dec. 31 shows net income of $56,392 after depletion, depreciation, leases released and abandoned and inventory adjustments, equal to $2.54 a share on the 19,049 shares of no-par $4 preferred stock outstanding at the end of the year.

March Raw Silk Imports

Raw silk imports in March, totaling 23,289 bales, were 42.7 per cent lower than a year ago, and deliveries to mills decreased 16.7 per cent, reports the Silk Association of America.

Municipal Loan Rates Trend Is Again Hardening

Advance on Both Long and Short-Term Borrowing —Recent Financing

At the termination of the bank holiday, rates on municipal loans, both short and long-term, were much higher than before the suspension, but a thawing of rates quickly set in, continuing until within the last few days. Now the trend has reversed itself, and rataes are again hardening.

Demand for municipal paper has dried up. Savings banks are still out of the market, as are insurance companies which still feel the pressure of policy loans. Individual and corporaate buyers show lukewarm interest.

A good side-light on the market was provided in the recent State of Massachusetts financing. On March 25 the State borrowed for about a year at 2.73 per cent, and on March 31 for a similar maturity it had to pay 3.22 per cent. The city of Newton, a typical first-grade risk, borrowed at 4½ per cent just at the conclusion of the bank holiday, and 10 days ago borrowed at 2.67 per cent.

Today it would probably have to pay as high a rate as the State. Many municipalities of rather ordinary ranking borrowed at 6 per cent three weeks ago, then borrowed at 5 per cent or a little less, and today are obliged to pay 6 per cent, while in not a few cases no bids have been submitted for loans proffered.

On first-grade city bonds present prices are around a 4.15 per cent yield compared with about 3.85 per cent several days ago. On second and third-grade cities outside Massachusetts rates are now quoted 6.25 per cent to 5.25 per cent—an exceptionally wide spread—whereas rates were recently about 5 per cent. Detroit bonds are quoted 30@40, compared with 55.

Recent events in this State have not greatly aided the market. On April 1 two cities and one town defaulted on bond maturities, and Tax Commissioner Long has declared a state commission would have to take over financial control of 12 municipalities.

Pullman Company Report Reflects Adverse Business

Reflecting adverse business conditions during 1932 The Pullman Company, car operating subsidiary of Pullman, Inc., experienced a complete loss of earning power. For the first year for which figures are available the company reported a loss after charges. Last year's loss was $759,276, contrasted with a profit of $3,339,201 in 1931, $5,741,839 in 1930 and $10,902,256 in 1929. Sleeping car operating revenues for 1932 were $43,366,385, or $19,191,685 less than the previous year. Total revenue was $44,196,042, compared with $63,684,506 in 1931.

During 1932 the Pullman Co. transported 15,749,507 revenue passengers, of which 10,185,444 were berth passengers, compared with 22,984,921 revenue passengers in 1931, of which 14,583,206 were berth passengers. Total car miles operated in 1932 were 799,484,608, compared with 1,025,164,501 in 1931.

As of Dec. 31, 1932, Pullman employed 17,132 persons, including 41 general offices, who received total yearly compensation of $24,632,089. This compares with employees, including 39 general offices, at the close of 1931 totaling 22,546, who received total compensation of $34,759,513.

At the close of the year the company had in its employ 7216 porters and maids, compared with 8965 at the close of 1931 and 10,517 on Dec. 31, 1930.

Balance sheet as of Dec. 31, 1932, shows total assets of $315,247,782; current assets, including $13,136,593 in cash; $19,453,340; current liabilities, $2,221,282; and working capital, $17,232,058. This compares with current assets, including $11,048,469 cash, on Dec. 31, 1931, of $19,005,003; current liabilities, $3,909,924; and working capital, $16,095,079.

Manhattan-Dearborn 1932 Net Loss $159,811

The Manhattan - Dearborn Corporation for the year ended Dec. 31, certified by independent auditors, loss of $169,811 after expenses and adjustment of stocks owned to marked value, less profit on stocks sold, but before deducting losses on investments charged to reserve and losses of subsidiaries not consolidated of approximately $127,000 before depreciation.

President Stern says: "During the year it has been the policy to write off investments where it was evident that further cash payments for carrying charges were not justified by future possibilities of these properties, and investments in amount of $5,520,181 have been so written off.

"On consideration of the remaining investments, the board considered it wise to provide an additional reserve of $2,000,000 leaving a present reserve of $2,979,818. Due to present unsatisfactory economic conditions, it is impossible to make an accurate determination of real-estate values. It should, therefore, be stated that the present reserve of $2,979,818 may prove inadequate as determined by future events."

The Lawbeck Corporation and subsidiaries (the common stock of which is over 99 per cent owned by the Manhattan - Dearborn Corporation) reports for the year ended Dec. 31, profit of $271,179 after expenses and interest.

North Western Loadings Rise

Chicago & North Western loadings in the week ended April 1 totaled 19,021 cars, compared with 18,612 in the previous week and 21,067 in the like 1932 week. Loadings on its own line were off 8.9 per cent from a year ago, while in the previous week the decline was 11.8 per cent.

British Banking Finds Power In Coöperation of Interests

Bulk of All Banks in Britain Controlled by Five Great Central Institutions—System Enables Spreading Risk to Minimize Loss

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Every considerable town in Britain contains at least one bank, and often several, a total of about 9000, compared with somewhat more than twice that number in the United States.

But in Britain, as is not the case in the United States, the overwhelming majority of the banks are branches of a handful of nation-wide institutions.

These concerns are known as the "big five." They represent the results of amalgamations of smaller banks dating in some cases 300 years back. The "big five" comprise the National Provincial Bank and the Westminster Bank, both established in 1834; the Midland Bank, founded in 1836; Lloyds Bank, which took its present shape in 1865, and Barclays Bank, which, although including some concerns established in the seventeenth century, issued the first balance sheet of its united connection so lately as 1896.

The shareholders of the "big five" number collectively 350,000 and represent every class of the community. But the subscribers are only a small portion of those who intrust their financial resources to the banks. There are besides Thomas Smith and Mary Jones, Robinson the grocer, John Company & Son who conduct a small manufactory, and millions like them.

Do Tremendous Business

These people last year signed checks and bills that were all duly honored by the "big five" amounting to £36,000,000,000. It is here that the stability of British banking tells. The business of the City of London goes on because confidence is felt that this state of things will last.

Stability has been secured by the "big five" owing to risks being so widely spread as greatly to lessen the seriousness of losses in any particular locality. Economy in administration has been brought about owing to concentration of directing staffs. Coöperation where interests are identical has been facilitated. Competition has been so reduced as to enable financial strength to be built up.

During the whole of the present world slump there has been no run upon any of the British banks. The pound sterling has proved vulnerable. The gold standard has had perforce to be abandoned. The credit of the British Government has required to be buttressed by previously unparalleled taxation and by reversal of traditional free-trade policy. But the "big five" have proved able to meet all their liabilities.

This does not mean that British banks have been immune from criticism. The charge has been brought against them by Labor politicians that they restrict trade by controlling home interest rates and foreign currency exchange.

The official Opposition in the British House of Commons makes their nationalization an essential plank in its program on the ground that the powers exercised by the banks are too wide to be left in private hands.

It is admitted on all sides, nevertheless, that the British banks have proved a granite breakwater of national confidence which neither the swirling tides of world war nor the foaming ebb of subsequent collapsing business have been able to disturb.

British banking as it exists today is of comparatively recent origin. A hundred years ago a trade slump following the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars found England dotted with small independent banks, many of which collapsed. Joint-stock banking, that is banking conducted as it is today by companies composed of persons whose individual liability is confined by act of Parliament to the amount contributed in each case to capital, was then unknown except in the case of the Bank of England. Laws were in force designed to preserve this monopoly. The first of these laws was passed in 1694 when the Bank of England was formed.

The Bank of England came into existence in order to raise a loan of £1,200,000 for the use of the Government of William and Mary. It is an institution comparable to the Federal Reserve Bank of New York. It issues currency notes and acts as the financial agent of the Government.

Now Issue No Notes

It was not until 1826 that copartnership for any other banking undertaking comprising more than six persons, was made legal. An act of 1844 increased the stringency of the restrictions. It provided that the right of a private joint-stock bank to issue notes should lapse if the concern opened an office in the metropolis.

At the present time, the issue of notes of their own by private joint stock banks in England has disappeared. The banks also have ceased to be regulated, except by such general measures as the Companies Act of 1928, which applies equally to joint stock enterprise of every description.

The Bank of England, although coöperating with the joint stock banks and being intrusted with the custody of a large portion of their liquid resources, possesses no statutory control over them. That exercised by the Government is also of the most general nature.

The provisions of the law are confined to the protection of the investor and the public. They make directors responsible for the accuracy of any prospectus they may issue. They require full, clear and authoritatively audited accounts to be made readily available for inspection by everybody concerned. In case of bankruptcy they provide for winding up to be conducted by impartial authority.

But they leave the banks untrammeled as to how they should employ their resources. They put no restrictions upon either advances or investments.

Speaking broadly, it may be said that the distingushing feature of the banking system as it exists today in England is freedom from official control. The "big five" have prospered and grown strong because of the cautiousness and capacity of their boards of directors and not owing to extraneous supervision of any kind.

Coördination exists alike with one another, with the Bank of England and with such institutions for mutual service as the Bankers' Clearing House, but this has not been imposed from outside but has grown up from within.

British banking stands upon its own feet.

A Window in Wall Street

Trust Reveals Its Hand

THE success of management trusts may be no better than that of able, well-informed individuals. On the other hand such trusts act on the composite judgment of investment experts and many prospective investors may obtain from quarterly reports of such companies ideas as to what stocks are considered worth buying. Incorporated Investors releases this week a statement showing that today the trust is holding the largest number of separate issues ever before contained in its portfolio—41 securities. It has been adding selected rail shares and selling utility shares, with only 8 per cent of its assets invested in the utility field. During the first quarter of 1933, the seven following stocks were added: Atchison 5000 shares; Chesapeake & Ohio 10,000 shares; Commercial Solvents 10,000 shares; Delaware & Hudson 6000 shares; Owens Illinois Glass 3000 shares; United Aircraft 7500 shares and United Fruit 7500 shares. The trust also increased its investment in General Motors to 40,000 and in Loew's to 16,000 shares. It sold its 10,000 shares of Consolidated Gas of New York and reduced its commitment in National Dairy Products from 20,000 to 10,000 shares.

Less Sugar, More Profit

In the last four or five stock market movements, the sugar securities have made better gains on the average and shown better resistance on the declines. This is due to fundamental improvement in the industry, caused by cutting down of world production. The Cuban issues have benefited by proposals that the duty levied on Cuban raw sugar be reduced. The suggestion by one prominent sugar house that free importation of sugar from Porto Rico, Hawaii and the Philippines be cut down to about 500,000 tons each allowing Cuba free entry of 500,000 tons, would be beneficial to both domestic and Cuban sugar producers. People everywhere have been using less sugar in the last few years. Prior to 1929 the normal consumption rose 5 per cent annually; since then it has been declining at the rate of about 3½ per cent annually. To meet this decreased use, producing countries have radically cut output. For the 1932-33 season, it is estimated production will be off 9 per cent to about 25,000,000 tons, whereas consumption is put at 26,750,000 tons. Java is cutting its output in half to about 1,350,000 tons, and Cuba is reducing to about 2,060,000 tons or 23 per cent. It is figured that stocks on hand on Oct. 1 next will be cut down to about 5,450,000 tons, the lowest in five years. Thus the demand for sugar issues is founded on something more than a belief that a deflated dollar some time this year will cause a bull market in all commodities. With production below consumption for any extended period of time, a price rise is almost a certainty.

Drop in the Metals

Some interesting figures are presented to stockholders of the American Smelting & Refining Company by Samuel Guggenheim, president, in the annual report published recently. A tabulation showing the drastic drop in the price of four important metals in the last five years reveals why this leader among efficient mining companies found it impossible to make any money last year, in fact recorded a loss of $4,500,000. From the end of 1928 to the end of 1932, copper prices at refinery fell to 4.775 cents a pound from 16.275 cents; United States lead at New York to 3 cents a pound from 6.50 cents; United States zinc to 3.125 cents a pound from 6.35 cents and silver to 24.375 cents an ounce from 57.375 cents. The declines in that period figure out as follows: copper 70 per cent; lead 54 per cent; zinc 51 per cent and silver 57 per cent. The profit on the 1,345,960 ounces of gold produced were insufficient to offset other adverse factors. The "silver lining" for shareholders is the strong financial position, the big accumulated stock of metals on hand and the stated belief by the president that "it seems improbable that the prices of these metals can go very much lower." C. R. E.

Further Upturn Is Reported In Motor Industry

Enters Second Quarter With Substantially Larger Production

DETROIT, April 5—The motor industry goes into the second quarter with production substantially increased and with prospects for continuation. Seasonal influence apparently is a stronger force than the financial difficulties, which, though mitigated, continue seriously to affect business.

The sharp rebound in retail sales after the lifting of the bank moratorium, however, has proved a decided encouragement. Strength of demand has surprised motor executives, who look for a "comfortably good business" in April. They are convinced a substantial latent demand could easily be aroused with even moderate improvement in general conditions.

April output unquestionably will show a marked gain over March, when, due to the bank holiday, many plants were closed a week or more. The companies have mostly refrained from establishing definite schedules, and are content to work on an order basis or on tentative programs based on business in sight. Production departments are highly flexible and can be adjusted easily to quick changes in demand.

Ford Plans 2000 Cars Daily

Based on business in sight, Ford Motor Co. plans to build 2000 cars a day in April. Of this number 1650 will be passenger cars and 350 commercial jobs. The company gradually has been building up production on its new V-8 line and by Thursday, last, had reached 1678 for the day. This is the maximum output originally planned for the eight assembly branches now in operation.

Plans called for opening other branches when production reached 200 at each of the eight plants. For the time, until demand shows unmistakable signs of holding, production will be confined to the eight branches.

Just now there is an urgent demand from Ford dealers for cars, particularly strong for the de luxe type, which officials interpret as an indication that Ford cars are tapping the higher price field. Production department has been forced to increase materially the percentage of de luxe cars.

Chevrolet Sales Rebound

Chevrolet reports a sharp upturn in retail sales and for the second 10 days of March deliveries totaled 10,006. New car stocks were reduced about 3500, due to the increase in sales and production curtailment during the bank holiday. From Jan. 1 to March 20 sales to consumers totaled 88,068 compared with 86,769 a year before.

Pontiac in the second 10-day period of March showed 70 per cent gain over the preceding 10 days, and indications are that the last 10 days of the month will equal the first 20 days. Pontiac's sales are reflected in increasing production, expected to run for April between 6000 and 6500 cars. The company goes into April with 5400 orders from dealers.

Retail sales of Buick and Olds are picking up faster than anticipated. It is conservatively estimated that April production of both will be from 25 per cent to 30 per cent higher than March. Buick should turn out roughly 2500 cars, and Olds around 3000. Dealer stocks are normal.

Dodge dealers for the week ended March 25 delivered 1623 passenger cars and trucks, compared with 1313 the previous week, up 23.6 per cent.

General Shutdown Of Copper Mines Probable

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—Dow, Jones and Co., said today that the drain of maintaining operation of copper mines in the United States "is telling upon the few companies that still are operating and it is almost certain that in the next few days the various managements will shut down the mines that are still producing."

The domestic copper price has fallen back to 5 cents a pound from the 5¾ level to which it went during the bank holiday, and most producers, it is said, now feel it will be necessary to conserve resources.

Inland Steel Company Production Rate Is Up

INDIANA HARBOR, Ind., April 5 (AP)—Steel production at the Inland Steel Company Plant, it was reported today, was proceeding at a higher rate this week than at any time in the preceding 18 months. Several hundred men have returned to work.

General buying after the banking moratorium and new financial arrangements were credited with the improvement by plant officials.

"Street" Loans Off $48,995,475

NEW YORK, April 5—New York Stock Exchange reports member collateral borrowings at the close of business March 31 amounted to $310,961,581, a decrease of $48,995,475, as compared with the Feb. 28 total of $359,957,056. On March 31, 1932, these loans amounted to $833,103,059, while the record high was $8,549,383,979 at the end of September, 1929. Low point since Stock Exchange records became available in October, 1919, was reached July 31, 1932, when they amounted to $241,599,943.

Commodity Index Advances

Bradstreet's monthly commodity index of wholesale prices of basic commodities regained in March all the ground lost in February. Index for April 1 is $6.5389, a gain of 2.9 per cent over $6.3533 March 1 and just barely higher than the Feb. 1 index of $6.5324. It is 8.6 per cent below April 1 a year ago.

Universal Pipe & Radiator

Report of Universal Pipe & Radiator Company and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, certified by independent auditors, shows net loss of $1,304,924 after taxes, depreciation, interest, inventory adjustments and other charges, compared with a net loss of $1,409,848 in 1931.

W. T. Grant March Sales

W. T. Grant Company reports March sales at $6,137,636, a decrease of 7.7 per cent from the like month of 1932.

Gain in Electric Power Production

By the Associated Press

New York, April 5

ELECTRIC power production in the United States last week made the most favorable comparison with 1932 since the week ended Feb. 18.

Edison Electric Institute today reported total output at 1,452,142,000 kilowatt hours, compared with 1,409,655,000 in the previous week, but the percentage decline from 1932 was 5.3, compared with 6.9 in the week ended March 25.

The central industrial region was 8.1 per cent under last year, compared with 10.9 per cent in the week ended March 25. The decrease on the Atlantic seaboard was 4.6 per cent, compared with 4.3 per cent; New England alone, 7.2 per cent, compared with 7.6; and Pacific coast, 5.7, compared with 4.1.

For the week ended Feb. 18 the decrease was 4.9 per cent.

All Three Units Of Reece Company Report Profits

Reece Button-Hole Machine Company reports for the 1932 calendar year net income after all charges of $18,965, equal to 21 cents a share on the 91,685 shares, after deducting 8315 shares held in the treasury. This compares with net in 1931 of $72,700, equal to 75 cents a share on 95,943 shares.

At the end of 1932 there was transferred from surplus to reserve for contingencies $75,000 and appropriated for extinguishment of patents $285,155. Surplus at Dec. 31, 1932, was $951,967, compared with $1,340,914 at Jan. 1, 1932.

Current assets amounted to $1,118,382 at the end of 1932 and current liabilities $10,058, indicating net working capital of $1,108,324, compared with $1,164,870 on Dec. 31, 1931. Marketable securities carried at $254,291 on Dec. 31, 1932, had a market value of $140,191.

Reece Folding Machine Company reports for 1932 net income of $16,797, equal to 18 cents a share on 94,144 shares, compared with net of $17,519 in 1931, equal to 18 cents a share on 97,560 shares.

International Button-Hole Sewing Machine Company reports for 1932 net income after all charges of $51,549, equal to $1.17 a share on 43,819 shares of stock, compared with net of $85,280 in 1931, equal to $1.85 a share on 45,939 shares.

Net Earnings Of United Fruit Co. 35 Cents a Share

The United Fruit Company reports for the first quarter of 1933 net earnings before taxes of $1,033,000 or 35 cents a share, on 2,925,000 shares of no-par stock. In the first quarter of 1932, the company reported net before taxes of approximately $700,000, or the equivalent of 24 cents a share on 2,925,000 shares.

The earnings for the first quarter of 1932 were reported before the company determined upon adjustment of book values of properties down to conservative present-day values which had the effect of reducing depreciation allowance for 1932 as compared with 1931 by $4,666,291.

The company's cash balance, including government securities, at March 31, 1933, was $25,200,000 as compared with $18,300,000 at the end of the first quarter last year.

The S. S. Peten, the last of the six mail ships to be completed, was delivered to the company in February this year.

The Cuban Government crop restrictions continue, United Fruit Company having completed its 1933 allotment of 536,000 bags of sugar as

Foreign Traders Looking Forward To a New Deal

New Commercial Treaties Topic to Be Discussed at Pittsburgh

NEW YORK, April 5—A new deal in world trade will be foreshadowed at Pittsburgh, where the Twentieth National Foreign Trade Convention assembles on April 26, 27 and 28 to take a carefully considered inventory of the foreign-trade position of this country, according to E. P. Thomas, president of the National Foreign Trade Council.

Among the subjects to be dealt with by the 1500 foreign-trade executives who will be at Pittsburgh, the advance program, issued today, particularly stresses the importance of the pending commercial treaties with other nations and the restoration of the bargaining power of the United States, with delegated authority to the President from Congress sufficient to make agreements within limits compatible to the welfare of American industry.

The main subject before the convention this year is "Credit Policy in Export Trade" and considerable interest centers around the fact that Fred I. Kent, now in charge of the foreign exchange transactions of the United States, will deliver the keynote address at this session.

The entire second day of the convention, April 27, will be devoted to this question. To provide for intensive discussion of Mr. Kent's paper, the Bankers' Committee of the convention, under the chairmanship of Willis H. Booth, vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, is holding an open forum on Thursday afternoon at which discussion leaders representing both the bankers and the manufacturers will take charge of the session, and full expression of the views of delegates will be invited. Other speakers at this important session include Dr. W. F. Gephart, vice-president of the First National Bank in St. Louis, H. H. Heimann, executive manager of the National Association of Credit Men, Reginald F. Chutter, export manager of Sharp & Dohme, Philadelphia, and William R. Castle Jr., former Undersecretary of State.

In addition to an analysis of the Administration's proposals for new commercial treaties, the first day's program, devoted to "Foreign Trade Policy," will include addresses on Ocean Shipping Problems, Latin America, and the Pacific area. The speakers will include C. M. Peter, export manager of the Black & Decker Mfg. Co., Towson, Md., on "American Branch Plants Abroad," Col. Henry Breckenridge, former Assistant Secretary of War, on the "Growing Importance of Latin America," and James B. Furay, vice-president of the United Press Associations, on "The Trade Value of Propaganda."

Philadelphia Electric Company

PHILADELPHIA, April 5 — Profit of Philadelphia Electric Company system for the year ended Dec. 31, 1932, was $22,029,157 after depreciation, federal taxes, interest, etc., but before subsidiary dividends, compared with $21,978,224 before subsidiary dividends in 1931.

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Rangers Easily Defeat Toronto

Worn Maple Leaf Players No Match in 5-1 Opening Stanley Cup Game

Stanley Cup Title Series

	Won	Lost	Goals For	Goals Agst
N. Y. Rangers	1	0	5	1
Toronto	0	1	1	5

(Best three out of five games)

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—New York Rangers, showing all the brilliancy that featured their early season performance, swept to an easy victory over the tired Toronto Maple Leafs in the first game of the Stanley Cup playoffs in their final home game of the season at Madison Square Garden yesterday evening. The score was 5 to 1, and the play was even more one-sided since Maple Leafs have far from recovered from the game with Boston, Toronto getting in only an occasional attack. Only careful work by Chabot prevented a greater score. The teams will now go to Toronto for the balance of the series, beginning Saturday evening.

Rangers launched a formidable series of attacks from the start to keep Chabot busy and though Toronto, changing lines often, tried to fight back, the Cooks and Boucher, on their second appearance, scored with Bun Cook making the goal. Then Murdoch passed out to Dillon from behind the net for another. Chabot had 13 saves, while Aitkenhead got his stick on only seven.

The Ranger yearlings accounted for the third goal early in the second session, Heller scoring on passes from Somers and Osmundson. Clancy was in the penalty box at the time. Later, while Toronto was using five forwards, Dillon got away and sneaked the puck past Chabot for the fourth. Levinsky, on a solo attack, made a goal for Toronto late in the final session, but Dillon to Murdoch, reversing the usual order, balanced the score a minute later. The summary:

N. Y. Rangers		Toronto
F. Cook, Somers, Keeling, Siebert, Boucher, Murdoch, Somers, Dillon, W. Cook, W. Cook, Dillon, Osmundson, Heller, Pettinger, Jackson, Gracie, Johnson, Brennan, Aitkenhead, g	lw rw, Conacher, Doraty, Bailey, Sands c, Primeau, Blair, Thoms, Bailey rd, Levinsky, Clancy, Sands rd, Ld, Day, Horner, Conacher g	Chabot

Score—Rangers 5, Toronto 1. Goals—Dillon 2, F. Cook, Heller, Murdoch for Rangers; Levinsky for Toronto. Assists—Boucher, Murdoch, Somers, Osmundson, Dillon for Rangers. Officials—J. A. O. Cleghorn, Montreal, and A. G. Smith, Boston. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Ryerson Beaten By Japanese Schoolboy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PINEHURST, N. C., April 5—John B. Ryerson, Cooperstown (N. Y.) veteran golfer, yesterday bowed out of the annual North and South amateur golf championship at the Pinehurst Country Club when Fumitaka Konoye, a Lawrenceville (N. J.) prep school student and son of Prince Fumimaro Konoye of Japan, scored a 1 up victory in the second round. Young Konoye, getting the touch of the sand greens, clicked off par after par yesterday, making the out nine in 36 strokes to stand 3 up. Ryerson squared the match by taking the fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth, but the Japanese star scored a 5 on the par 4 eighteenth to win.

All the other favorites advanced to the quarterfinal round yesterday, but some of them were hard pressed to win. M. Pierpont Warner, the defending champion from Yale University, scored a 1 up victory over Richard Tufts of Pinehurst. Warner was 2 down at the turn, but went into a lead when Tufts faltered on the home nine.

John E. Parker Jr., Yale senior and runnerup last season for the Metropolitan championship, also won yesterday by a close margin, defeating James A. Fownes of Pittsburgh, 1 up.

George T. Dunlap Jr. of Garden City, L. I., the medalist, scored an easy 7-and-6 victory over William A. Rupp of Buffalo. The summary:

North and South Amateur Golf Championship—Second Round

M. Pierpont Warner, Yale University, defeated Richard S. Tufts, Pinehurst, 1 up.
J. M. Robbins, Philadelphia, won by default from Eric Thomson, St. Andrews, N. B.
G. T. Dunlap Jr., Garden City, defeated W. A. Rupp, Buffalo, 7 and 6.
R. H. Wilson, Pinehurst, defeated N. E. Edgerton, Raleigh, N. C., 5 and 4.
Tommy Goodwin, Monroe, N. Y., defeated H. G. Phillips, Pinehurst, 5 and 3.
John E. Parker Jr., Yale University, defeated James A. Fownes, Pittsburgh, 1 up.
Fumitaka Konoye, Lawrenceville Academy, defeated J. B. Ryerson, Cooperstown, 1 up.
Jack Toomer, Jacksonville, defeated R. A. Stranahan, Toledo, 6 and 4.

Four N. Y. Fencers Qualify in Foils

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Hugh Alessandroni, The Fencers Club, Miguel A. de Capriles, and Benjamin S. Faber, University Fencers, and Peter W. Bruder, Salle d'Armes Vince, were selected yesterday at the New York Athletic Club to represent the New York division of the Amateur Fencers League, in the national foils title tourney later in the month. Joseph L. Levis of Boston is now the champion.

Only 10 candidates appeared and were divided into two strips of five, with two survivors. The others were Fred Kornfeld and Walter Grautoff, members of the intercollegiate champion team of New York University, George Pardigon and Dernell Every, The Fencers Club, and A. J. Fregosi, and Frank Angoglia, New York A. C. Bruder and Faber were the survivors on the first strip, the latter by the margin of one touch over Every; while Alessandroni won all his matches on the second strip, with de Capriles second by three touches over Pardigon.

The qualifying rounds in épée will be held tomorrow, with sabre set for Friday.

Title Series Attracts 74,730 Fans

TORONTO, April 5 (AP)—The National Hockey League's first-place playoff series, which ended Monday night with the Toronto Maple Leafs winning the league championship and a place in the Stanley Cup finals, attracted 74,730 fans, who paid $99,000 to see Toronto and the Boston Bruins fight it out over the five-game route. The two games at Boston drew 32,300 fans and the receipts were "nearly $42,000." Three games at Toronto were witnessed by 42,231 spectators who paid $57,000 for the privilege. It was expected that $35,000 would be divided among the players, 60 per cent going to the victorious Toronto team and 40 per cent to the losers.

By-Plays

College Oarsman Worthy of Merit

WITH all due respect to the all-America football player and other college athletes, the oarsman is entitled to considerable attention also. Particularly are the oarsmen of Columbia and Massachusetts Institute of Technology deserving of distinctive merit. At Columbia, he must subway from the crew quarters at Baker Field, down town to the university training table daily. Since the evening rowing often lasts until 7 or 8 o'clock, it will be late before he returns to studies or leisures. At Tech, his day is filled with classes and studies, making 6 o'clock in the morning his best time for rowing. The point is that when these athletes reach their objective, their plaudits from admirers never reach the proportions individually and seldom collectively. Even at Harvard and Yale, oarsmen make their sacrifice. A boatman good enough to make a trip to Red Top or Gales Ferry has not, in the past, seen any commencement exercises while in college, including his own.

Disproves Fixing Rumors

Almost every sort of rumor relating to the possible fixing of hockey games has been shattered to date in the 1933 playoff of the National Hockey League. A few incidents to which the league can point with satisfaction are the elimination of both Montreal teams in the first round, a chance to send the Detroit fans the Stanley Cup after years of championship famine in that city, and the wearing out of each other between Boston and Toronto striving to enter the final series. To all appearances, New York Rangers should capture the much-coveted Stanley Cup, and Rangers can play only one game on their own ice, which is not much of a reward to the New York fans or the league itself.

Individual Opinion

If, as we are assured, two heads are better than one, then six are presumably preferable to two. But the Royal Navy's logic works the other way, so far as Rugby football is concerned, and the task of selecting a representative fifteen for the 1932-33 interservices championship against the Army and Royal Air Force has been left as the responsibility of just one man. This "dictator" is Commander C. A. Kershaw, a famous English international, recently returned from the America and West Indies station. He is sole selector for, and honorary secretary of, the Navy and Marines Rugby Union. Kershaw has gone into the game's history as one of the greatest scrum halves ever seen. He played 16 times for his country between 1920 and 1923, and had as his partner at fly half another "immortal," Commander W. J. A. Davies. In addition to possessing a grand Rugger record, Kershaw has a big fencing reputation with the saber.

Beware the Tiger Sophomores!

Opponents of Princeton University on the football gridiron next year are going to see some of the finest sophomore material in the varsity lineup that the Tigers have been able to present for many years. Last year's Princeton freshman team was undefeated, and in a practice game this spring a cub eleven was picked which defeated the Tiger varsity, 38 to 7. "Beware the Tiger sophomores" next fall seems to be good advice.

A Great Oarsman and Coach

The recent passing of Lieut.-Col. Charles Gilbert Bourne, emeritus professor of zoology and comparative anatomy at Oxford University, removed an outstanding character from British rowing. Between 1885 and 1927 he often coached the Dark Blues for their annual race against Cambridge—with success on 12 occasions—introducing novel theories of his own in connection with boats, oars, and the most effective manner of propelling them. When he was a little boy, Bourne was considered physically unfitted to take part in athletics; but he thought otherwise, and while at Eton he surreptitiously took to rowing, running and football. Before he went up to Oxford, he was in the winning crew in the Eton house fours, he rowed No. 7 for Eton at Henley regatta, being captain of boats in 1880 and 1881; he captured the school mile in 1879 and the school steeplechase in 1880, and he won his colors for the wall game and the field game. His later successes in rowing are far too many for enumeration. After obtaining his Blue as a freshman in 1882, and rowing in the winning boat-race crew that year and in 1883—he was honorary secretary of the Oxford University Boat Club in 1884 and 1885—he combined coaching with rowing, and did both with distinction. His last appearance at Henley as a competitor was in 1895. Bourne's son, the present member of Parliament for Oxford City, has carried on the great family tradition. "R. C.," indeed, is the only man who has stroked a university crew to four successive victories in the boat race. He did this in 1909, 1910, 1911 and 1912.

New Jersey Bowlers Roll 1296 in Doubles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 5—Another high score was registered here yesterday and an added change recorded among the "Big Ten" American Bowling Congress leaders as the bombardment continued in the national pin classic.

During the day's assault on the Maples, a tie for sixth place was registered by a pair of Elizabeth (N. J.) bowlers. With Emanual Wagner scoring 257 and Albert Hansen 249, the Jersey pair chalked up a 506 game to start their doubles event. The previous high was 501, scored by Frank Benkovic and Gilbert Zunker Monday afternoon when the Milwaukee duo shot a new high doubles score.

Wegner and Hansen were unable to continue the terrific pace, however, and dropped to 386 and 404 to total 1296, tying William Levitz and Frank Ashton, Jackson, Mich., for sixth place in the duo event.

Wagner followed his 257 score with games of 194 and 179. Hansen, after his torrid 248 starter, continued with 192 and 225.

Harry Guardierie, Astabula, Ohio, just missed grabbing a place among the singles leaders scoring games of 236, 226 and 224, the Ohio pinster connected with a tremendous 686 total to top the day's scoring in the solo event.

One change was recorded among the first 10 leaders last night, the Eckered Drugs of Erie, Penna., taking tenth place in the five-man event with a total of 2906.

Stark of Harvard Takes Chess Lead

H.-Y.-P.-D. Individual Chess Championship Standing

	Won	Lost	Pts.
M. C. Stark '33, Harvard	2½	½	2½
E. T. McCormick '35, P.	2½	1½	2½
V. L. Eaton '34, Harvard	2	1	2
P. M. Day '35, Dartmouth	1	2	1
J. P. Dean '36, Dartmouth	0	3	0

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Edgar T. McCormick '35, the Princeton University representative, jumped into the lead in the intercollegiate chess individual championship, when the third and fourth rounds were completed yesterday at the Marshall Chess Club. He encountered the two Dartmouth College entrants, and defeated them both with ease, disposing of Peter M. Day '35 in the morning in 23 moves, and John P. Dean '36 in the afternoon, in 19. Martin C. Stark '33, Harvard, present champion, resumed the lead later, when he won his adjourned game with McCormick from the first day, after 81 moves. He needs only to draw with Dean today to win the title.

In the other two games played, Stark and his teammate, Vincent L. Eaton '34, Harvard, drew by perpetual check, and Eaton defeated Dean. The summary:

Third Round

Eaton (white) defeated Dean, in 36 moves, with King Bishop's opening.
McCormick (black) defeated Day, in 23 moves, with Giuoco Piano

Fourth Round

Stark (white) and Eaton drew, 36 moves, with Queen's gambit declined.
McCormick defeated Dean, in 19 moves, with Queen's gambit declined.

Lehigh Elects Henricks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BETHLEHEM, Penna., April 5—Willis M. Henricks '33 has been chosen captain of this season's Lehigh University baseball team, it is announced. Henricks is a veteran third baseman and succeeds Charles Ahlsted '33, who resigned at midyear.

Schooner Haligonian Wins in Ocean Race

HAVANA, April 5 (AP)—The 45-foot schooner Haligonian, owned and sailed by Houston Wall of Tampa, Fla., today won the 300-mile yacht race from St. Petersburg, Fla., standing into Havana harbor past the finish line at 7 a. m. (E. S. T.). She won both the unlimited and Class A races.

H. S. Denniston's big schooner Sunshine, out of Mobile, Ala., was first into the harbor, at 5:20 but she had broken a mast and came in under power, thus disqualifying her for any award in the race.

The Lanakai, the scratch boat of Class B, finished second behind the Haligonian, coming in at 7:42, followed eight minutes later by the ketch Marimon.

Lanakai is owned and sailed by Dr. A. C. Howe of Brooklyn, while Marimon belongs to Hugh Matheson of Miami. Marimon's time apparently gave her second place in Class A.

The fleet started from St. Petersburg at noon April 1.

Captain Wall of the Haligonian reported a difficult passage down the Gulf with unfavorable winds most of the way.

Off Dry Tortugas Light, at the western end of the Florida Keys, Haligonian ran into a 60-mile an hour wind, Wall said, carrying away her balloon jib and fisherman's staysail and tearing the mainsail. She hoved to for three hours patched her sails and then continued.

Captain Denniston said the Sunshine was making from eight to nine knots under full sail about 42 miles off the harbor when a bobstay under the bowsprit gave way, the bowsprit and foremast both snapping off.

Sunshine was rapidly overhauling the Haligonian and the Lanakai when the accident occurred, Denniston said.

All the skippers reported stormy weather, with three severe squalls. The worst blow was off Dry Tortugas.

The yacht Antonio, owned by Harkness Edwards of Pittsburgh, Penna., and sailed by Captain Christianson of New York, put into Key West yesterday with her sails ripped to shreds by the gales which harassed the fleet of little boats. The hull also was damaged but not seriously.

Although out of the race the Antonio proceeded to Havana under auxiliary power to participate in the festivities planned for skippers and crews of the racing fleet of 11.

Eastern Juniors Win Opener

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO, April 5—Newmarket, eastern Canada champions, defeated Regina, western Canada titleholders, 2 to 1, in the first of the three-game series for the Canadian junior hockey championship and the Ontario Hockey Association Memorial Cup here last night. The winners scored a goal in each of the first and second periods, while Regina counted late in the second. The winners had a slight edge in speed, and this enabled them to play a close back-checking game.

Exhibition Baseball Games

Results April 4

Boston (N.) 7, Brooklyn 6.
New York (N.) 7, Birmingham (S. A.) 0.
Chicago (A.) 4, Pittsburgh 1.
Detroit 9, Chattanooga (S. A.) 6.
New York (A.) 13, Nashville (S. A.) 9.
St. Louis (A.) 7, Atlanta (S. A.) 5.
Washington 16, Knoxville (S. A.) 4.
New Orleans (S. A.) 2, Cleveland (A.) 1.
St. Louis (N.) 9, Osceola Indians 1.
Columbus (A. A.) 8, Rochester (I. L.) 3.
Dallas T. L.) 10, Indianapolis (A. A.) 9, 10 innings.

College Baseball Result

Vermont 2, Virginia M. I. 4.

Coach Expects An Average Nine

Harvard Baseball Prospects Bright Despite Lack of Outdoor Work

Although handicapped by lack of outdoor practice, the Harvard varsity baseball outlook for this season is quite promising. For more than a month Fred F. Mitchell, veteran coach of the Crimson, has had his candidates working out daily in the indoor cage, and although this offers the necessary batting and pitching practice, the proper work for the outfielders and infielders is lacking.

Coach Mitchell said recently: "We have been handicapped a great deal this year because of poor weather conditions out-of-doors. Just once, and then only for one-half an hour, have I been able to let the outfielders chase flys.

"But after the boys get out in the sun I can promise the average Harvard team, which, as you know, is quite good. Of course, the graduation of Charlie Devens—now with the Yankees—has weakened our pitching staff. A team cannot lose a man of his caliber and not feel it. Our present staff is fairly promising, however. Loughlin, who looked so well against Yale last year, will bear the brunt of the work. Taylor is another experienced veteran. I plan to carry six pitchers through the season."

Edward F. Loughlin Jr. '34, of whom Coach Mitchell spoke, pitched the series opener against Yale last year and although beaten by a disastrous first inning, held the Eli to three hits. He is small of stature, but Coach Mitchell speaks highly of his remarkable arm and courage. Other members of the staff include H. W. Taylor '33, D. H. Gleason '35, W. A. Lincoln '35, J. F. McJennett Jr. '34, and Phineas Tobe Occ, the last-named a left-hander. Gleason and Lincoln pitched for the freshmen last season, while the others have had previous varsity experience.

Behind the plate the Crimson has an outstanding athlete in Charles J. Nevin '34, who has shown as a star in football and basketball, but who is serving his first year with the varsity nine. George Fremd Jr. '34 ranks second to Nevin. Other receivers include W. S. Murmes '33 and J. M. Lockwood '34.

The infield shapes up as follows: F. H. Gleason '34 or Lockwood, first base; P. W. A. Hines '34, second base; Charles S. Sargent Jr. '35, shortstop, and Hamilton Thacher Jr. '33 or Craig D. Woodruff '35, third base.

"My infield is practically settled," continued Coach Mitchell. "Francis Gleason on first base is a veteran, but I may use Lockwood around that bag later on. The latter is handicapped at the present time, but will round into shape soon. Hines, our second baseman, was with the second varsity most of last season. R. D. Kierman '33, who looked like a real find as a sophomore, is very disappointing this season. He is not on the first squad. Thacher played third last year and has a capable understudy in the sophomore Woodruff. The latter is fast and improving all the time. Sargent at short led last year's freshman team in batting and should add punch to the varsity. He came to me as a first baseman, but is working well at short and I intend to leave him there."

Capt. James P. McCaffrey '33 leads the outfielders in left, with Stirling S. Adams '33 in center and John Ware Jr. '34 in right. "Adams," explained Coach Mitchell, "played at first base in 1932, but he will start in the outfield this season. McCaffrey and Ware are veterans. Of course these positions are subjected to change at any time. That applies to the entire team. Men now on the second varsity may be on the first team before the season is far advanced."

The Crimson varsity opens its season Friday against the Columbia University nine in New York. Coach Mitchell and 19 players leave tomorrow, also taking with them three managers. On Saturday the Crimson meets the University of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia.

If present plans are completed, Harvard will compete in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League this season. According to Coach Mitchell, this move will be welcomed. Not only will it give the players added experience, but also an incentive to finish high in the league race. It means a meeting with the same team twice and this will give the players a chance to size up their opponents and play to their weaknesses, if any. That practice, of course, is of tremendous value to the players individually and to the team as a whole.

Central 'Y' Players In the Semifinals

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, April 5—Players of the Central Y. M. C. A. of Brooklyn, monopolize the semifinal round of the national four-wall hard-ball handball championship of the Amateur Athletic Union, as the result of the second round, played yesterday on their home courts. Edward Rogers, the champion, led the way with a victoory over William Thompson, also of the home club, while Fred Riessen, chairman of the committee in charge of the event, caused some surprise by a straight-game victory over James Ryan of the Brooklyn Handball Club. The summary:

United States Four-Wall Hard-Ball Handball Singles Championship

Second Round

Edward Rogers, Central, defeated William Thompson, Central, 21—13, 21—2.
Michael Fitzgibbon, Central, defeated Henry Romano, Central, 21—5, 21—15.
Fred Riessen, Central, defeated James Ryan, Brooklyn H. C., 21—12, 21—15.
Eric Peet, Central, defeated John Albanese, Central, 21—13, 21—6.

Shoemaker Defeats Fagan

NEW YORK, April 5 (AP)—J. Howard Shoemaker of the New York A. C. defeated Edward Fagan, defending champion, in the first block of a three-block match for the national amateur pocket billiard championship here last night. The score was 128 to 79. Shoemaker had three runs of 17. Fagan's best cluster was 14.

Rochdale Rugby Victor

LONDON, April 5 (Canadian Press)—Wigan Highfield lost on their own grounds to St. Helen's Recs., 33 to 13, in an English Rugby League game yesterday, while Rochdale defeated St. Helen's, 38 to 4.

Facts About Professional Hockey Players—No. 188

GUSTAVE O. FORSLUND
Ottawa, National Hockey League

First played professional hockey with Duluth Hornets of the American Hockey Association in the 1929-30 season. He was born at Umea, Sweden, April 25, 1908. He weighs around 152 pounds, is about 5ft. 10in. in height, shoots right handed, and plays right wing. His record:

1925-27—Fort William, Juniors
1927-28—Fort Arthur, Seniors
1928-29—Fort William, Seniors
1929-32—Duluth, American Hockey Association

A. N. Trulio Faces Chicago Champion

Doubles Play Under Way in A. A. U. Handball Tourney in Chicago

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, April 5—Angelo N. Trulio of the New York Athletic Club faced his first important rival in defense of the singles championship today in the handball title tournament of the Amateur Athletic Union of the United States. His opponent was Joseph Platak, Chicago city champion.

Trulio won his second round match, 21—8, 21—13, from M. C. McCarthy of this city, and evidently saved himself for today's effort. Platak also advanced easily, defeating R. H. Guelich of this city, 21—8, 21—11.

In one of the feature matches of the second round of singles, Dr. W. J. Serritella of Chicago defeated S. V. Johnston of Louisville, a member of the national Y. M. C. A. doubles title team of the last two years. The score was 21—12, 19—21, 21—17. S. A. Atcheson of Memphis, Johnston's doubles partner, got through the round with a victory, 21—4, 21—10, over Samuel Berko of Cleveland.

Doubles play began with A. J. Schinner, former singles champion, and Fred Miller of Milwaukee defeating L. J. Sherrig and Robert Wurgler of Omaha, 21—8, 21—15. The summary:

Singles—Second Round

Richard Bruck, New York, defeated M. A. Bates, Columbus, Ohio, 21—20, 21—19.
A. N. Trulio, New York, defeated M. C. McCarthy, Chicago, 21—8, 21—13.
Dr. W. J. Serritella, Chicago, defeated S. V. Johnston, Louisville, Ky., 21—12, 19—21, 21—17.
Joseph Platak, Chicago, defeated R. H. Guelich, Chicago, 21—8, 21—11.
Benjamin Jacobs, Chicago, defeated A. J. Halligan, Detroit, 18—21, 21—12, 21—5.
George Nelson, Baltimore, defeated J. A. Stenson, Chicago, 18—21, 21—11, 21—14.
Albert Hobelman, Baltimore, defeated M. J. Kelly, Chicago, 21—3, 21—6.
Jack Brodar, Chicago, defeated Jack Schwartz, Washington, D. C., 21—7, 21—18.
C. C. Bergherm, Evanston, Ill., defeated Robert Wurgler, Omaha, 21—16, 21—14.
Richard Martin, Chicago, defeated Louis Englestein, Chicago, 21—14, 21—10.
S. A. Atcheson, Memphis, defeated Samuel Berko, Cleveland, 21—4, 21—10.
John Endzvick, Cleveland, defeated Edward Hahn, New York, 21—5, 21—7.
Michael L. A. Lawler, Chicago, defeated A. B. Gertsen, Oak Park, Ill., 21—3, 21—6.
John Srenso, St. Louis, defeated Harry Doherty, Chicago, 21—14, 21—14.
George Di Re, St. Paul, defeated Joseph Bathey, Detroit, by default.
J. J. Root, Chicago, defeated W. M. Mauer, St. Paul, 20—21, 21—15, 21—6.

Doubles—First Round

S. T. Gaines and E. J. Donkin, Cleveland, defeated John Root and Bert Cavanagh, Chicago, 21—10, 21—11.
Harry Doherty and W. K. McKnight, Chicago, defeated F. J. Dowding and F. C. Dowding, Chicago, 15—21, 21—3, 21—20.
George Di Re and William Mauer, St. Paul, defeated Louis Engelstein and Gilbert Ribback, Chicago, 21—18, 21—18.
Sam Berko and L. B. Wuliger, Cleveland, defeated G. N. Berry and N. A. Black, Chicago, 21—8, 21—18.
A. J. Schinner and Fred Miller, Milwaukee, defeated L. J. Sherrig and Robert Wurgler, Omaha, 21—8, 21—15.
John Endzvick and Joseph Goudreau, Cleveland, defeated M. A. Witz and Irving Shoenwald, Chicago, 21—2, 21—8.

Grouping of Agrarian Interests Forecast

Realignment of political parties in the South, West and rural East against the moneyed East and the political machines of "big cities," was forecast yesterday by Mrs. William Tilton, chairman of the Women's National Committee for Education Against Alcohol. Mrs. Tilton addressed the convention of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at the Center Methodist Church, Malden.

This realignment is being forced by the changed political background of the Republican Party, Mrs. Tilton declared. To meet this loss of control by the financial East, she said "we shall probably see a coalescing of the Wall Street end of the Republican Party with the Tammany end of the Democratic Party, "a combination which exists today in embryo. When this is recognized, she pointed out, the moral forces of the South, West and East will combine in an opposition party.

Indianapolis to Reopen Old-Time Trading Post

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind.—Land in the down-town area here that was once used by farmers as a barter post for loads of hay and produce is to be reconverted, after many years of other occupations, into a goods exchange.

The new venture, which will copy the business methods of decades ago, will be known as the Haymarket Trading Post, and all forms of swap or trade except real estate deals will be considered within its province. To pay otherwise unemployed men at the outset in their manufacture of furniture, and in their performance of any odd jobs citizens may desire of them, the post is preparing a $10,000 scrip issue. A fee of 10 per cent is charged for sales. Only articles in good and clean condition are accepted for barter.

Argentine Fruit Men Cite Chile's Advantage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The fruit growers of Mendoza, western Argentina, have petitioned the Argentine Minister of Foreign Affairs asking for the revision of certain articles of the commercial agreement with Chile which affect them adversely.

It is declared that the depreciation of Chilean currency and low cost of labor and railroad freights make it possible for the Chilean fruit producers to compete with the Argentine industry on more than equal terms.

Roosevelt Backs Banking Reforms At This Session

Glass Bill for Permanent Reorganization Program to Be Introduced

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, April 5 — The Glass bill for permanent reform in America's banking system will be reintroduced shortly in the Senate, with Administration approval.

The measure, to which the Virginian Senator has devoted himself for the past two years, will be somewhat revised and will contain many new features, including possibly a proposal for insurance of deposits in member banks of the Federal Reserve System.

The section requiring separation of banks from their security affiliates will be retained, and probably strengthened, with the time limit for such separation reduced from the original five to two or possibly one year.

This information was made known today by Mr. Glass following a meeting of the banking subcommittee which has been working intermittently on the measure since 1931. The announcement ran counter to earlier reports that President Roosevelt did not expect to find a place for permanent reform on the agenda of emergency legislation at this session of Congress.

Time Ripe for Action

The Glass banking bill passed the Senate at the last session after a controversy, but was tied up in the House. Since then the bank moratorium has come and gone, and the time is believed ripe for legislation of a lasting character, to supplement emergency fiscal legislation already passed.

Asked if he thought his bill would pass immediately, Mr. Glass would not commit nimself, but Senator John G. Townsend (R.) of Delaware was less cautious. "It will not only be introduced, but passed by this Congress," he declared. Mr. William G. McAdoo (D.) of California, another member of the committee, was no less emphatic. Mr. McAdoo incidentally is a principal proponent in the Senate for the bank deposit insurance idea, which is sponsored by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama, chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, in the House.

Regarding deposit insurance Mr. Glass said: "The subcommittee discussed the desirability of expanding the provisions of the bill relating to the proposed Liquidating Corporation so as to provide for indemnifying, in some unagreed percentage, depositors in banks. This infers a measurable insurance of the deposits of member banks."

Asked if such a proposal would assist bank unification, Mr. Glass remarked it "would invite it—or perhaps I should say allure it—since it would make the Reserve System more attractive to state banks."

Mr. Glass has opposed Mr. Steagall's guarantee of bank deposits proposals and is considered only neutral if not opposed to the new bank deposit insurance plan.

Security Safeguards Drafted

Declaring the United States far behind other great countries in regulating the sale of securities, Mr. Huston Thompson, former member of the Federal Trade Commission and financial adviser of President Roosevelt urged early passage of the new securities law upon the Senate Banking and Currency Committee yesterday.

As drafted, the new legislation brings American safeguards for investors up to a parity of those now obtaining in England, Germany and France, he declared. In one respect, he said, the proposed bill goes further than the British Companies Act, on which it has been closely modeled. It would permit the Government through the Federal Trade Commission to revoke the right to offer securities to the public, after a license for registration had once been given, under certain circumstances.

Discussion of the bill yesterday indicated that this feature would come in for some amendment when it reaches the Senate floor. The bill would provide the right to revoke registration if it would appear "that the enterprise or business of the issue, or person is not based upon sound principles."

Chilean Onyx Trade Revives by Demand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—A large demand for Chilean onyx is reported by Alfredo Piwonka, the Minister of Production, and several recent shipments have been made by the state mines department to North America, Europe and Japan.

Onyx is a form of agate, common varieties of which are found in some abundance in Chile's northern provinces. Finer quality is in demand in the making of modern art jewelry.

May Write for Home Papers

JOHANNESBURG, S. Af., April 5 (Canadian Press)—The South African Lawn Tenhis Union last night reached a tentative decision to permit members of its Davis Cup team to write newspaper stories for the South African press on matches in which they take part. They will not be allowed to write for foreign newspapers, to appear in motion pictures, or to give newspaper interviews. The only restriction applied to their writing for papers in their country will be that they must not criticize selection of the team.

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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DORCHESTER, MASS., 62 Fairmount St.—5 rooms, all improvements, hot-water heat; 2-family house. Tel. Bluehills 2555.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Two apartments, 5 or 6 rooms, 1st floors, garages; near station, schools, stores; $55 and $75. SCHOBER, 17 So. Oraton Parkway, Or. 4-5154.

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Found by Boston Police Dept.

156602—Desks, two school desks, one school chair.
191012—Tire, Federal, 20"x6", on black disk wheel.
226523—Box, containing pair men's brown pants.
226623—Package containing ball of yarn, tube of paint.
226723—Cymbals, 2 brass cymbals, 2 nickel-plated rods.
114509—Pocketbook, ladies' blue imitation leather.
CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

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PUBLIC NOTICES

MORTGAGEE'S SALE

By virtue and in execution of the power of sale contained in a certain mortgage given by Henry James and Anna James, husband and wife as tenants by the entirety to Fannie Krinsky, dated July 25, 1923, and recorded with Suffolk Registry of Deeds, Book 5337, Page 124, of which mortgage the undersigned is present holder, for breach of the conditions of said mortgage, and for the purpose of foreclosing the same, will be sold at public auction on the premises described in said mortgage, on Friday, April 14, 1933, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, all and singular the premises described in said mortgage, to wit: "A certain parcel of land with the buildings thereon situated in that part of Boston, formerly Roxbury, now 22 Fenno Street, and being shown as Lot E on a plan by C. H. Wood, C. E., dated October 2nd, 1895, recorded in Suffolk Deeds, Book 2322, Page 41 and being bounded and described as follows:
NORTHWESTERLY by Fenno Street, twenty-five (25) feet;
NORTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Geldert, one hundred eleven and 27/100 (111.27) feet;
SOUTHEASTERLY by land now or formerly of Watkins, twenty-five (25) feet;
SOUTHWESTERLY by Lots A, B, C, & D on said plan, one hundred eleven and 12/100 (111.12) feet;
Containing 2780 square feet.
These premises will be sold subject to any and all unpaid taxes, municipal liens and assessments and tax sales, if any there be. A deposit of Five Hundred ($500) dollars in cash or certified check will be required at the time of sale. Other terms and conditions will be announced at the sale.
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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or a Post Wanted heading.

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BEXHILL-ON-SEA — Apartments, furnished airy rooms; near station, sea, shops and Christian Science church. MISSES BIRD, 11 Jameson Road.

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Highly recommended private hotel overlooking sea; bowling green and tennis courts; hot and cold running water in all bedrooms; garage. Phone 145. MR. and MRS. KENT, "Westbury," 10 Rempstone Road.

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SUSSEX DOWNS—Guests received, hot and cold water in bedrooms, own vegetables and fowls; from 3 guineas. MISS CLARKE, "Peverell," High Salvington, Worthing.

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For Quality Groceries and Provisions at Lowest Prices

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CAMBRIDGE

Bear Brand Hosiery
The stocking which gives satisfaction.
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Personal attention.
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QUALITY and SERVICE Phone 246

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The "DEVON" ONE-HAND SALAD SERVER
Silver Plated.
Beautifully finished. 7/6.
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(Continued)

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Specialists in Ready-to-Wear
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TORBAY ROAD. Phone 5048
One of the nicest Cafés in the district.

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GET IT AT
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Bedford Street, Plymouth
Phone 803

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Drapers and Silk Mercers
Spring Fashion Shows
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Tel. 4314 (two lines)

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High Class Gem Work
Jeweller and Silversmith
EMBLEM JEWELLERY
10 VICTORIA PARADE 10

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ORIGINAL
DEVONSHIRE VIOLETS
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Shoe fitting by X-RAYS
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Builder and Decorator,
WE CAN BUILD YOU A HOUSE AND DO REPAIRS OF ANY DESCRIPTION
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House Furnishers
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All makes of cars supplied.
Repairs by expert mechanics.
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Tailor
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BURBERRY Agents
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G. BERRIMAN
BUILDER and DECORATOR
HOUSE REPAIRS
COMMERCIAL RD., PARKSTONE. Tel. 1037

ESSEX

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BAKERS and CONFECTIONERS
AFTERNOON TEAS
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GLOUCESTERSHIRE

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Peek Frean's Biscuits
Gilbert E. Trubody
Grocer & Provision Merchant
64 St. Mark's Road
Eastville
Tel.: 56158

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The Shop for Men
124 COLDHARBOUR ROAD, REDLAND
Distinctive Ranges in Shirts, etc.
HAND-TAILORED CLOTHES

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High-Class Fish, Poultry and Egg Salesman
Noted for LOCAL POULTRY
Personal attention to all Orders.
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(Continued)

BRISTOL
(Continued)

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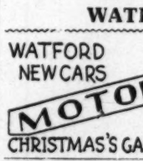

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Daily Features

Come Play

Basket Toss

(A Bean Bag Game)

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

TODAY we are flying to Berkeley, California. You'll enjoy California very much, children, and it will be a happy experience to look down on all the beautiful flowers and trees as we go swiftly along through the skies. California is such a lovely State and in the springtime should be very colorful. We wish that we might have time to climb to the top of some of the mountains, but I am forgetting that this is a play visit and not a sightseeing journey.

Rhea, our hostess today, is six years old and she is to have three little friends at her house to meet the Monitor girls and boys. We'll enjoy knowing them, won't we? There will be Dorothy, Phyllis and Bobbie. Do you suppose Rhea remembered to fly the "Welcome Flag"?

What a great many miles can be covered in a few moments in our trusty Playship! We must be nearly there because we have been flying over California cities now for some time.

Oh, there is our flag! It will be just a few moments more before Rhea and her friends are welcoming us.

Yes, Rhea, here we are in your beautiful city of Berkeley, and we are all so happy that we could come.

Shall we play our game out of doors? We really wouldn't want to go into the house and leave all this beautiful sunshine outside. Let's play right here in the drive because we brought along a bean bag game and the cement drive will be just a lovely place to play it.

Will you ask Mother to loan us one of her waste-paper baskets, Rhea? While Rhea is getting the

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

basket we will mark some very light chalk lines on the drive (though of course we will rub them out after our game) or if one plays on the sidewalk the cement lines may be used. One, two, three, four, five, six. Each about one foot apart or if you wish they may be even farther apart.

There! Our lines are all made and here is Rhea with the basket. It's a metal one from the kitchen, which is just fine, though any kind would do.

We will place the basket about three feet in front of the first line. Then we will number off. Dorothy will be one, Phyllis two, Bobbie three and Rhea four, and we will take our turns according to our number. We each have a bean bag although we could all use the same one. Dorothy is first because she is number one. She takes her bean bag and standing on the line nearest to the basket she tries to throw the bean bag into the basket. If she gets it in she steps back to the next line and throws it again from there. Whenever she fails in getting it in, her turn is over and at her next turn she starts from the line where she failed. The one who first gets their bean bag into the basket from the last line wins and the game begins again.

Dorothy is ready to throw from the first line. Splendid, Dorothy, it went right in! Now move back and try to throw it in from the second line. Oh, she has missed the basket this time so her turn is over and next time she will start throwing from line two.

Now it is Phyllis's turn. She threw her bean bag into the basket from line one and two, but when she got to line three it looked so far away that she threw it very hard and it went past the basket. So now Bobbie can try. Good for you, Bobbie, you're a good "thrower," but line four was quite difficult and I don't wonder you missed it. Rhea missed on three just like Phyllis did. So now we start our turns all over again—and we all keep on taking turns until someone gets the bean bag in the basket from the last line.

We have enjoyed our visit to California, Rhea. Next week we will go to Emily Ann and Barbara May Haas's in Minot, North Dakota, and we hope you will all come with us.

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Eggs—
are accepted by the publisher of a Holly, Mich., newspaper in payment for subscriptions—for instance, one year's subscription is 40 eggs, and five years' subscription is 200 eggs.

The University of Iowa—
has 151 correspondence courses varying from the study of Hebrew to business management of a country newspaper and how to know ferns.

92.34 per cent—
of Canada's population over five years of age can read or write.

The weight—
of the airship Akron was estimated at 221,000 pounds when empty.

Worth Knowing

MOTORISTS IN THE U.S. WAIT ABOUT 30 YEARS EACH DAY FOR TRAFFIC LIGHTS TO CHANGE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Guess-O-Jig No. 13

Published: March 7

Answer: Hindenburg

Winners:

Mrs. A. Z. Weisse, Pittsfield, Mass.
Miss M. L. Deutsch, New York.
Miss F. P. Dunlap, Port Washington, N. Y.
Miss M. Johnson, Everett, Mass.
R. H. Sircom, Melrose, Mass.
Miss R. Leigh, Canterbury, Conn.
L. W. Goben, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss A. B. Healey, Framingham, Mass.
Mrs. M. K. Walkey, Scranton, Penna.
Miss C. M. Bloom, Belmont, Mass.
Mrs. A. Hornig, Rosedale, N. Y.
Mrs. L. Colton, Greenfield, Mass.
Miss E. Moline, Chicago.
Miss M. J. Behr, New York.
H. E. Brown, New Bedford, Mass.
B. Bayless, Scranton, Penna.
Miss M. Waldron, New York.
Mrs. L. B. Winters, Sandusky, Ohio.
F. M. Huset, Elkins Park, Penna.
J. G. Robinson, Kansas City, Kan.
J. R. Aikenhead, New York.
Mrs. H. F. Fisher, Minneapolis.
J. C. Bush, Roaring Spring, Penna.
David and Billy Root, Hingham, Mass.
Miss A. Kischhoff, Chicago.
Mrs. F. Leicht, Sheboygan, Wis.
Miss H. Herrmann, Chicago.
Miss I. Zimbal, Sheboygan, Wis.
L. A. Klass, New York.
Mrs. O. K. Evans, Tracy, Minn.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Miss C. Reynolds, Milo, Maine.
Mrs. E. J. Watres, Scranton, Penna.
Miss M. B. Csontos, Schenectady, N. Y.
Mrs. I. B. Erskine, Malden, Mass.
W. P. Chittick, Toronto.
Miss R. E. Bron, Vicksburg, Miss.
Mrs. E. W. Richardson, Quincy, Mass.
B. T. Swarch, Billings, Mont.
C. R. Manville, Waterbury, Conn.
E. Brewster, Birmingham, Mich.
B. Ainsworth, Aurora, Ill.
F. W. Schiereck, Kirkwood, Mo.
Mrs. L. M. Peeke, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. L. H. Dowd, Waterbury, Conn.
J. Van Camp Jr., Bloomer, Wis.
Miss D. Jensen, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. L. Wolff, Sheboygan, Wis.
L. B. Curtis, Mason, Mich.
Miss Ursula Glish, Milwaukee, Wis.
Mrs. J. Waite, Greystone, R. I.
Mrs. C. M. Cook.
Mrs. W. J. Burton, Helena, Mont.
Mrs. R. A. Fryer, Cleveland.
Mrs. T. M. Perry, Pasadena, Calif.
Mrs. P. Hart, Aberdeen, S. D.
E. M. Wright, Los Angeles.
H. D. Harris, San Jose, Calif.
Mrs. S. Adams, Kansas City, Mo.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
M. Symes, Peru, Neb.
Mrs. E. S. Thomas, Springfield, Mass.
Miss A. Babson, Chicago.
Miss Grace Cahill, Bedford, Ohio.
The Richt Family, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
F. E. Streeter, Columbus, Ohio.
Miss L. E. Caugher, Seattle.
Miss R. Christenson, Sheboygan, Wis.
H. T. Thompson, Culver City, Calif.
Mrs. R. Welch, Los Angeles.
Mrs. E. W. Marsh, Los Angeles.
Mrs. A. Gilmore, Watertown, Mass.
M. H. Dewell, West Haven, Conn.
Mrs. A. H. Karr, Denver.
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Miss N. B. Wilkes, Bideford, Eng.
Laurance Lawrason, Kansas City, Mo.
Mrs. L. E. Hall, Denver.
Arthur M. Adam, London, Eng.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

TRUTH always overcomes, though for a time it is found among the few.

—ATHANASIUS

In Lighter Vein

The Question

Grade I was having a lesson on birds. After some discussion the fact was established that birds eat fruit.

One little girl, however, was unconvinced. "But, teacher," she asked, raising her hand, "how can the birds open the cans?"—*Congregationalist.*

Bank Holiday Story

Card in grocer's window: "We'll give you credit. Just bring in an honest face."

One man went in to buy and produced a picture of Abraham Lincoln.—*Unidentified.*

Proof

Father and son were enjoying an afternoon in the country.

"Just fancy, William," said the father, pointing around him, "at one time these fields were covered by the sea, and fish were swimming about on the very spot where we stand."

"Yes, papa," said little William, suddenly stooping. "Look, here's an empty salmon tin!"—*Pearson's.*

Mother's Hint

The best way to keep Junior's new suit clean is to put him in the bath tub while he eats that chocolate candy Aunt Emma gave him.

The Motorists' Anthem

My flivver, 'tis of thee,
Short cut to poverty
Of thee I chant.
I blew a pile of dough
On thee two years ago
And now you will not go—
Or won't, or can't.

—*El Paso World News*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Rev. 13: 18 (R. F. P.)—The correspondent writes:

A report has come to me that the Roman Catholic Version of the Bible does not have the Book of Revelation. If it does have this book, what is the reading of the verse corresponding to Rev. 13: 18 in the Authorized Version?

I ask this because the above mentioned report stated that the number given in the verse is on the back of the robe of the highest cleric of the Roman Catholic Church. Will you correct this if it is superstition?

The Bible approved and used by the Roman Catholic Church is a translation from the Vulgate (Latin), commonly called the Douay Version. In it the book corresponding to Revelation is called "The Apocalypse," and the eighteenth verse of the thirteenth chapter is:

Here is wisdom. He that hath understanding, let him count the number of the beast. For it is the number of a man: and the number of him is six hundred sixty-six.

The following information with respect to the second paragraph of the inquirer's letter was obtained from the Rev. Robert A. Dyson, S. J., Professor of Sacred Scripture, Weston College:

It is absolutely false that the number given in the verse is on the back of the robe of the highest cleric of the Roman Catholic Church. No number appears on the back of the robe of any Roman Catholic cleric.

During the sixteenth century, the Protestants held that the "beast" was the Roman Catholic Church and that the number "666" referred to the Pope. Generally, the beast with the seven heads, which is mentioned elsewhere in the Bible, is considered to be the Roman Empire of the first century, with seven of its emperors. As for the man who is No. 666, he is thought to be Nero. At least this is true if one writes out the Hebrew words for "Nero Cæsar" and then substitutes the numbers corresponding to the Hebrew letters, one will reach 666. (The Hebrew alphabet has numerical value as well as alphabetical value.) It is probable that St. John meant Nero Cæsar, but did not wish to name him openly.

Brevities

Detroit News: The return to kerosene lighting in some country places reveals the rise of a generation that doesn't know about breathing into a lamp chimney before cleaning it.

San Francisco Chronicle: The man who used to lock the barn door after the horse was stolen now yells "Fore!" after driving into the players ahead.

Los Angeles Times: An authority estimates that Tin Pan Alley turns out 25,000 different popular songs a year. Different? Popular? Songs?

New Outlook: A banquet is an affair where you eat a lot of food you don't want before talking about something you don't understand to a crowd of people who don't want to hear you.

Humorist: The latest type of umbrella is square and has a telescopic handle. It will soon be obtainable in all the best restaurants.

Guess-O-Jig (No. 17)

By a Staff Artist of The Christian Science Monitor

The object of the game is to fit the pieces together and identify the subject. (You may find it convenient to paste the puzzle on thin cardboard before cutting the pieces.) After identifying the subject, send the name of the person, place, or thing to the Feature Editor. The names of all readers sending correct answers will be published four weeks from today. Be sure to give the number: "Guess-O-Jig No. 17."

Mr. Scroggins

Spring Cleaning

Reported for The Christian Science Monitor by George L. Moore

ROGER P. SCROGGINS (P. for Pilgrim) waved jauntily to Mrs. S. and walked into the spring sunshine. Mrs. S. waved also, not so jauntily, because she was wearing a dustcap and apron, and was holding a broom. Her husband was off on a morning inspection of the state of affairs on Boston Common. Mrs. S. was cleaning house. She swept and dusted as her husband strolled and looked. With great approval, Scroggins watched men with brooms sweep litter and papers from the Common walks. He paused to observe a man spear bits of paper with a long rod. At the Charles Street curb he stopped to watch two men with long-handled brushes sweep dirt into piles. He swung his cane. His eyes sparkled.

"That is the way to do it," he said to himself.

Along the walks of the Public

Scroggins Catches the Spirit of Spring

Garden men were raking and combing the beds where flowers soon will appear.

"And that is good," said Scroggins under his breath.

Fib flew to the side of his old friend. "They're taking down whole buildings up on Huntington Avenue," said Fib.

Scroggins poked his cane-end into the soft earth. "Hadn't I better see it?" he said.

"Lots are," said Fib.

They started toward Huntington Avenue. Before going very far, however, the venerable squirrel caught sight of the Public Garden lake. The water was gone.

"More cleaning," said Scroggins to Fib.

"Wait till you see buildings being taken down," said Fib.

The two friends made their way to the place on Huntington Avenue. They mounted a pole from which they could watch. A steam shovel was gathering up great stones and pieces of walls and bricks.

"That's the way to clean up," said Scroggins. He took off his hat and shouted "Hooray" three times. "Now I must go home," he said. "There are enough people watching all this."

In a vast hurry, Scroggins went home. He looked neither to right or left. Men cleaning no longer stopped him. It was clear that his onlooking was being abandoned. When he reached Ulmus Americana (American elm) he rushed to his piazza and burst through the front door. Mrs. S. was putting her boom in a corner. Scroggins seized it, rushed to the piazza and swept it violently. He then went into the dining room and swept it. His coat tails got in the way so he took off his coat. He went into the sitting room. Mrs. S. followed him.

"What do you mean, coming home and sweeping like this?"

"Spring cleaning is good to watch but better to do!" said her husband, twirling the broom as though it were a cane, and smiling.

What They Say

Practice

"Practice does not make perfect, unless it is the right kind of practice."—*John Erskine.*

English

"Probably the best English is spoken by foreigners who have taken the pains to learn it correctly."—*Robert Benchley.*

Careful!

"The great danger of bad times is bad remedies." — *Gov. Albert Ritchie.*

Seeing Good

"World peace depends on each country seeing what is best in its neighbors."—*Lady Astor.*

Overcoming

"The world is full of troubles; it is also full of the overcoming of troubles."—*Helen Keller.*

For the Scrapbook

The Wisdom of the Ages

The rock that resists a crowbar gives way to a tender plant.

If a man empties his purse into his head no man can take it from him.

When the fox comes out of the trap he is more prudent than before.

He that grasps at too much holds nothing fast.

He is well constituted who grieves not for what he has not, and rejoices for what he has.

Any time is the proper time for saying what is just.

A kindness bestowed is never lost.

The master makes the house to be respected, not the house the master.

That is the best government in which an injury to one is the concern of all.

If the niggard should once taste the sweetness of giving, he'd give all away.

Too much bed makes a dull head.

Nature has given us two ears, two eyes and but one tongue, to the end that we should hear and see more than we say.

Patience and the mulberry leaf becomes a silk gown.

It is wise not to seek a secret and honest not to reveal it.

Perfect valor consists in doing without witnesses all we should be capable of doing before the whole world.

The gown is hers who wears it, and the world is his who enjoys it.

Faith to the End

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Springfield, Ill.

A YOUNG man, rather than loaf, had given his services to a firm for nearly a year. Finally, such unselfishness was rewarded with a position, just as his funds were about used. The position, however, was in a distant town.

Immediately the young man was confronted with the necessity of money for the railroad fare and living expenses until the first pay check a month later. It was during the bank holiday, making the problem of securing funds seemingly very difficult. The young man, however, made all other necessary preparations to leave town for his new work.

Near train time, no additional financial means were in evidence. The young man felt that he had taken every available human step. He had nothing left to sell, or even pawn, since such things as he could spare had already been converted into cash to meet other needs. When the time came for him to set out for the station, the need still had not been met. The young man, however, donned coat and hat, took his packed Gladstone (of college days), and started to the train, without enough money to buy his ticket. He realized, however, that if it were necessary and right for him to go, some means toward that end would certainly be manifested.

On the way to the station he met a fraternity brother. The brother greeted him cordially, congratulated him upon securing his new position, and in the same breath, with a casualness as if that were his sole mission in life, inquired if a loan of, say, $50 would come in handy.

No money was ever more gratefully received or happily lent, but the deepest gratitude felt by the young man was for the added proof that God's opportunities are innumerable and ever available when the problem is faced with a trusting heart.

Pict-O-Grams No. 2

Published: March 8

Answers

John Howard Payne.
England.
Truncated (Frustum).
Lowest in Lunar Month.
Swastika.

Winners

J. R. Aikenhead, New York.
Mrs. B. S. Ewer, Chicago.
Miss E. Slade, Providence.
R. A. Fryer, Cleveland.
Mrs. E. G. Annis, Providence.
Miss E. Parsons, Providence.
Mrs. Ida M. White, Melrose Highlands, Mass.
Miss D. M. Rogers, Gloucester, Mass.
L. B. Curtiss, Mason, Mich.
Miss H. Hollenbeck, Kalamazoo, Mich.
C. F. Claar, New York City.
M. Krenz, Eston, Sask.
Miss N. Blake, Woodfords, Me.
Miss L. B. Clough, Pasadena, Calif.
G. Steissenmuller, Fairhope, Ala.
Miss N. Peterson, Portland, Ore.
C. Alpers, New York City.
The Richt family, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio.
Mrs. F. Leicht, Sheboygan, Wis.
G. H. McCarthy, Washington, D. C.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 5, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

For the Mountains Shall Depart

REMOTE; far above the clouds of earth dust and the ermine cloaks of mist that drape the shoulders of Earth's highest pinnacle, two tiny metal wasps buzz about a granite, ice-etched finger. Almost lazily they soar and dip, like insects hovering about some unidentified bloom, uncertain whether to land. Then, slowly gaining altitude, they swoop over the forbidding, wind-scoured summit, and circle down to lower altitudes—through layers of vapor scuds, through sifted sunshine, into the haze of dust that clings to the habitat of human beings, and finally come to land and find shelter in a nest known as Lalbalu airdrome.

Two tiny wasps—but within their metallic shells are men impelled by a courageous determination to achieve, to outdistance, to see what man has heretofore not seen, to garner information, to contribute to human knowledge, to conquer limitation. And because of these motivating forces, Mount Everest, the loftiest peak in the world, has been topped.

Men have given the uttermost in human endurance and paid for their temerity with the ultimate sacrifice in attempts to scale the summit of this grim monster of rock and ice rearing its massive bulk more than 29,000 feet into the ether. Months of preparation, weeks of grueling effort, heroic wrestlings against the cold fingers of the upper altitudes, have gone into former assaults upon Everest. And as these struggles have been going forward mankind has been breasting other summits, overcoming other claims of limitation. Thus into the achievement of the Houston Mount Everest Expedition goes a multitude of other achievements not listed in the event.

In electrically heated suits, breathing oxygen from their own stores, seated in airplanes constructed largely of duralumin and steel with special provisions to counteract the changing temperatures of the high altitudes, carrying cameras fitted with thermostats and electrical control boxes, and forewarned of probable conditions of the atmosphere by meteorological observations made possible by modern instruments, four men took off Monday in two airplanes. And with little more fuss than that which distinguishes an ordinary service flight in the settled places of earth, completed in three hours that which men have been striving for centuries to attain.

Their cameras and their individual observations took in scenes which no human eye had ever gazed upon. Tremendous glaciers, dwarfing those of Switzerland; great crevasses; awe-inspiring precipices thousands of feet high; knife-sharp ridges, swept by never-ceasing gales; cirques and canyons and unsurmountable pinnacles—all these and many more detailed observations will tell mankind the story of the no man's land far above the Himalayan timber line.

And this will be interesting testimony, adding honor to the personnel of the expedition, contributing to human knowledge further items of inestimable worth. But beyond and above these physical evidences of achievement, the Houston expedition will have contributed something in another field which many thinkers agree transcends the advance in natural science.

In the very ease with which the cumulative march of mechanical and scientific progress finally made possible the conquest over Everest's defiant bulk, there appears a strong hint that perhaps all physical limitations are merely awaiting a cumulative growth in understanding to prove them more apparent than real. In fact, many individuals today have surmounted their Everests of yesterday, because they have been willing to relinquish the traditional for the inspirational thought. In other lines than the mechanistic the aspiring thought of men is making it possible, allegorically at least, for the mountains to depart and the seas to be removed.

A Captaincy of Candor

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT explained the banking crisis to the American public in simple, concise terms, and practically established a precedent in direct dealing with the electorate. Confidence begot confidence, and today more than 80 per cent of the banks have opened with the public conducting itself like a well-informed, responsible citizenry. Order and sanity characterized the reopenings, fructifying the candor of the President.

This excursion in public education by the White House may need to be repeated. It is probably inevitable that certain changes in American foreign policy will be made and that they will require, as a condition of success, an altered public point of view. A swing toward fuller world intercourse must, however, contend with the electorate. Muddy thinking engendered by jingoistic propaganda may hamper the essential progress of the Administration's program. Here, indeed, is another opportunity for an exposition from the President—another informal chat about the realities of debts and disarmament; the need for world collaboration in peace efforts and in commerce.

A more likely means of dissipating spurious patriotism and xenophobia is not readily conceivable. Issuing from the highest authority in the land, such a communication could cut through distorted, inflammatory, sectionally biased writings of the day with unimpeachable facts about foreign affairs.

Congress so far has remained adamant toward any concessions on the war debts and has balked at active coöperation with the world's peace machinery. It is generally conceded that this policy has reflected the localized view of constituents rather than of congressmen themselves, since they often are able to obtain a better concept of national interests as a whole.

Consequently it would appear more pertinent for the President to direct his arguments to the people than to Congress. It is to be hoped that the White House can apply the tactics of the bank holiday to this important question. There is so much sanity in international tolerance and coöperation, and so much potential economic and political disaster in isolation, that it is unthinkable that the truth would not prevail when issued from an unequivocable source.

The President's dynamic direction of the ship of state has progressed with remarkable smoothness and speed toward Cape Recovery. And no mean portion of this success is due to candor. Let the captain continue to show the crew his chart for the voyage.

Wheat—An International Problem

SIR WILLIAM HALDANE'S recent estimate that, if tariff barriers were removed, the wheat imports of Europe alone might be increased by 75,000,000 bushels a year, emphasizes the fact that wheat is an international problem, and can be tackled only on the basis of international coöperation.

Between 1921 and 1928 the world's average stock of wheat was, roughly, 500,000,000 bushels, but from 1929 to 1932 this average rose to about 851,000,000 bushels. Since the first figure represents a more or less stable condition of things, the essence of the wheat situation today is that the world has a surplus of something like 350,000,000 bushels.

This fact concerns not only agriculture, but practically every industry in the world. It has caused the average price of wheat at New York, for example, to fall from 132 cents a bushel to 75 cents or less. The distress in the wheat trade dislocates agriculture as a whole, for wheat is the world's basic crop. Unfavorable agricultural conditions lessen the spending power of the greater part of the world's population, for agriculture provides employment for two-thirds of the people of the globe. This again reacts upon industrial markets. It follows, therefore, that if the world can restore the wheat situation to prosperity, it will already have taken a long stride toward industrial, manufacturing and commercial recovery.

How can this restoration be accomplished? The wheat problem can be eased both by increased consumption and by decreased production. Both measures imperatively need international coöperation. On the whole, the world's wheat consumption remains fairly steady, but during the last three years those European countries which do not have excessive tariff barriers have increased their wheat imports by, roughly, 7 per cent, while the nations whose import duties are high have reduced theirs by as much as one-third. Attacking the wheat problem by the nationalistic method of tariffs, therefore, has a very undesirable effect upon the wheat trade of the world as a whole.

Tariffs, moreover, prevent the application of the remedy of rationalized production. The import duties of France, Germany, Italy and other lands enable their farmers to struggle along at their old rate of production. This keeps up the surplus that is at the root of the trouble. Thus, by the very measures which individual nations separately take to protect themselves from the consequences of the world wheat situation, they actually tend to aggravate and perpetuate that situation. Surely mankind will not be long in realizing that prices can be restored to stability and world trade to prosperity only by putting a united coöperative international program into action.

Retelling Stories

MR. ROBERT GRAVES, a well-known contemporary British author, recently published an abridged, modernized, and altered version of Charles Dickens's "David Copperfield." Mr. Graves doubtless is aware that the way of the pioneer is often hard, so perhaps he is not surprised that his enterprise in telling over again one of the most famous novels in the world has met with some adverse criticism.

Almost the mildest comment he has provoked comes from Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who is reluctant to lose Dickens's "padding," since in his opinion it is the padding that makes him so "comfortable" an author.

Some people, however, will consider that the idea of rewriting the great novels of the past, however foolish it may appear at first sight to try and tell over again what has been told superlatively already, has distinct possibilities in it. For in imaginative works of the very highest class it is not the actual story, the bare narrative, that is really important. What matters is the view of existence that the story is made to illustrate. And the same story, looked at by different people, may very likely illustrate different things.

The facts in every English or American history are substantially the same; but they can be used, according to the viewpoint of the author, to support anything from the absolutism of Hobbes to the libertarian views of Macaulay. It is the same with the "facts" of a piece of fiction. Shakespeare borrowed the story of "Romeo and Juliet" from another author. He made few alterations in the plot. The story, when he took it in hand, preached the moral that children should not disobey their parents; when he left it, though the story remained substantially the same, it meant very much more.

Some authors are defective in inventive ability. It is said that Shakespeare had a tendency in this direction. At any rate, he rarely made up his own plots. It is significant to reflect that if the present plagiarism laws had been in existence in the sixteenth century, the most valuable parts of Shakespeare's work would never have been written. Thus, even the greatest writers may be hampered by the modern necessity of inventing original stories.

Mr. Graves's enterprise at least suggests a way out. They can reinterpret a narrative invented in the past, an activity that has the positive merit of emphasizing that it is not the story so much, but what the author thinks about it, that matters.

A Lesson From Finland

AMERICANS now in the midst of voting on the question of prohibition repeal can well afford to consider the case of Finland. One year ago today, as a result of popular ballot, Finland repealed her prohibition law. This tide of popular opinion was largely a result of the economic pressure of the times. Under extreme duress people call for a change, often without knowing why but always with the earnest hope that a change will better conditions. In America likewise the demand for repeal of prohibition—just recorded in its most definite form by the 3-to-1 popular vote in Michigan—has been markedly influenced by economic discontents.

The Finn was told that repeal would restore "pre-depression prosperity," reduce unemployment, eliminate the bootlegger, and substantially modify crime. The political leaders having been taken at their word, a large anti-prohibition vote was recorded. Now at the end of her first year Finland takes count of stock. The results are illuminating.

"Pre-depression prosperity" is still around the corner, no noticeable improvement is felt in the unemployment situation, bootlegging continues to thrive, and crime shows a slight increase. Obviously the answer to these questions was not in repeal or modification.

The restoration of normal business conditions will come, in Finland as in the United States, with a sane readjustment program supported by constructive legislation. This is now taking place in the United States. Unemployment will be eliminated as normal conditions return. Bootlegging and crime will be banished only with the stricter enforcement of law and the routing out of organized gangsters.

Today America is on the road back. A gratifying unity among leading statesmen and a renewal of public confidence are mileposts marking progress. But prohibition repeal cannot be considered a promising vehicle for completion of the journey.

The Way to Peace

A BOER Bible and a British sword changed hands recently at Johannesburg, Union of South Africa, each finding its rightful owner. The modest ceremony of exchange attracted small attention, but the world might do worse than pause to listen to a simple tale of peace.

Thirty-four years ago Henry Horak left the Bible in his farmhouse at Volksrust, in the Transvaal, when he enlisted in the Kruger forces to resist a British raid. An English soldier found it there and later took it to his home at Salisbury, Wiltshire, England. In the meantime, at the engagement on the Modder River between the Boers and the forces of General French, Mr. Horak took a saber from a fallen officer of the British Fifth Lancers and kept it as a trophy.

It occurred to Mr. Horak some time ago that he would like to return the English officer's sword to the latter's relatives and he wrote an expression of that wish to the Morning Post of London. His kindly thought evoked a two-fold response. A cousin of the former lancer, Clement Davies, came forward as next-of-kin, and a woman's attention was attracted to the name Horak. She was a relative of the English soldier who had found the Bible, which he had given to her.

The happy upshot of the matter was that Mr. Davies' business recently took him to South Africa. He carried the Bible with him and, in Johannesburg the other day, exchanged it for his cousin's sword.

A little thing, perhaps, but symbolic of humanity's greatest need. The world wonders whether the brakes of peace pacts really will work when the wheels of war start rolling. It is weary of the self-interest and supernationalism that extract the kernel from conferences for disarmament and leave an empty shell. It is sick of platitudinous declarations. Does it begin to glimpse a new era born of confident conviction that Christ's way is not only the idealistic way but the only practical way to save a tottering world?

There will be lasting peace when the Bible is exchanged for the sword in the hearts and actions of men.

Editorial Notes

Those who recall Karl Jorn, Wagnerian tenor of the Metropolitan some years ago, may be interested in knowing that he now heads his own company—a gold mining corporation in Colorado. A geologist by training, his rich voice resounds among the hills as he toils with pick and pan, developing his claim and setting a new style in post-footlight careers for operatic song birds, as well as a new style in "Rocky Mountain canaries."

Having filed his income tax return, the head of the household may well prepare to enjoy the national peace and serenity his act has assured, by filing a cutting edge on the old lawn mower, and getting ready for a summer demand as inexorable even as taxes.

"Ribber, keep away from mah doah!" The chant of the colored man rides on the wind, and along the Mississippi, from the mouth of the Ohio to New Orleans, white folks and black know that spring has come.

Premier Mussolini's four-power, six-point plan for a ten-year peace seems to be the progressive arithmetic that Europe most needs.

Watching the World Go By

By WILLIS J. ABBOT

An Ancient City, Its Art Quarter and Its Architecture

CHARLESTON, S. C.

AS ONE drives into Charleston from the North he is impressed by signs at the side of the highway indicating that a few miles to the right or left may be found the tomb of some South Carolina worthy. Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Marion, "the Swamp Fox," whose deeds in poetic phrase boys used to study in their Fourth Readers when I was a boy, generals in the Civil War, United States Senators, an Indian chief, are thus immortalized.

It is true that nowhere on the trip did I see any of the hurrying tourists abandon the direct road for pious pilgrimages to the resting places of these great. But the opportunity was there. South Carolina has done her duty. When one gets into Charleston a different type of greatness is celebrated. Poets like Sidney Lanier and Paul Hamilton Hayne must yield their historic eminence to the author of "Porgy." In the Greenwich Village of the ancient city, tablets identify the house in which DuBose Heyward once lived, and bookshop windows are filled with his productions. Though not exactly a poet, Mr. Heyward as a devotee of literature is doing his part to confute the estimate of a New York poet whom Charles A. Dana loved to quote:

> Alas for the South; her poets are fewer.
> She was never much given to literature.

Whether much given to the literary art or not, Charleston has a very striking and attractive art center given over to studios tenanted by painters and etchers of even international fame. It takes on, of course, the picturesqueness of New York's vanished Greenwich Village, with something of New Orleans's Vieux Carré added. Indeed, I lunched in a courtyard amid a riot of azaleas and wistaria which quite equaled anything I ever saw opening off the ancient Rue Royale.

* * *

Little inns abound in the neighborhood of Church and Tradd Streets, and are not deserted in behalf of the palaces of the Battery. Indeed I noted the names of a former Ambassador to the Court of St. James's and a recent Secretary of State among the guests at one of these lesser and little-advertised hostels.

Charleston is one of the very few cities in which the population has decreased since 1920, according to a small statistical book which I have at hand. Nearly all the others are New England mill towns, or places which had been boomed by the war, like Portsmouth, Va. Economic conditions block the city's path to greatness. Cotton seeks more southerly, or Gulf, ports for its shipping. The importance of naval stores, resin, pitch and turpentine drawn from the pine forests, has decreased with the abandonment of wooden sailing ships needing pitch for their seams and tar for their cordage. Phosphates still hold their prime importance, and account for the huge industrial plants along the Ashley and Cooper Rivers, while supporting some of the huge, many-galleried dwellings on or near the Battery.

What houses they are! Charleston is alone among American cities in creating its own distinctive type of domestic architecture—although signs multiply that it is like most American towns today in abandoning its distinction for the commonplace architecture of the moment. The typical Charleston house is of generous proportions, three or four stories high, peaked roof, gable end toward the street. On the side toward the sea are broad galleries, one to each floor, often latticed, usually overlooking a garden glowing with flowers.

The sea may be blocks away and wholly invisible. Forty feet from the galleried front may run the high dead wall of the next house. No matter. Always the galleries will be there, always the narrow garden, walled from the street. The front door, when opened, gives not on an entrance hall, but upon the lowest of these galleries, and you walk half its length before another portal admits you to the interior. Many of these houses date from the eighteenth century, and have magnificent paneling in their impressive halls.

Just as the Cape Cod cottage is preëminently adapted to nestle amidst the sandy dunes of that promontory, so these Charleston houses are perfectly designed for a semitropical city, with its cooling breeze coming always from the sea. The type has not spread beyond Charleston, though I can imagine many other cities in which it should be available. But that it should be abandoned here for the hackneyed types of a New York suburb would be incredible if there were not too many examples prowing the fact.

A. W. O. L.

BETTY hadn't been herself for days. She was moody and furtive and, strangest of all, was late for meals. Every time I went to the farmyard to feed the Plymouth Rocks, Betty was the last of them to arrive. Sometimes half of the bran mash had been eaten before she joined the family circle around the steaming pan. And she didn't come from the henhouse, but from the barn door which led to the hayloft.

While I looked in the nests for eggs, Betty watched me out of the corner of her eye. There was usually an egg in every nest but hers. In fact, it had been nearly two weeks since her nest contained anything but the old white doorknob which did duty as a nest egg. Betty obviously sensed my suspicions. As I walked back to the house I looked over my shoulder and saw her disappear through the barn door.

The dénouement came that afternoon when I moved a box to climb into the south mow for hay for the cattle. There, under the stairs, in a nest of hay, back among the cobwebs, sat Betty. She looked straight ahead without the slightest sign of recognition, her whole being wrapped in an exalted calm. Spring had come. Not a robin this time, but a hen was the harbinger. Betty had "stolen her nest" to sit.

Feeding the cows could wait. I sat down on the box and gazed at Betty. Her philosophic mood seemed to merge with my own. Here was not merely a sitting hen—this was a phenomenon, if one but had time to savor its significance. There sat Betty—just sat—immobile as the Sphinx, as profoundly serious as a Congressman, as patient as the law of gravitation. Betty was fulfilling her destiny. It meant more to her and posterity than the society of the farmyard, more than spring sunshine. Her poise and perseverance were equal to the dark weeks of solitude in a hay barn.

"Wonder how many eggs she has?" I mused, breaking the silence of our communion for the first time.

My hand reached under her warm feathers to investigate. In an instant I regretted my curiosity. With a glint of resentment in her eyes Betty gave my hand a short peck. Here was a lady not to be trifled with in the pursuit of duty. Her rebuke of my bad manners was justified.

"Beg pardon, madam, for my intrusion," I murmured. "I'll be leaving you now."

I put the box back in place between Betty and the curious world, and fed the cows with hay from the other loft.

I still wonder how many eggs she has. Anyhow, it will be nice to welcome her fluffy brood by Easter.

G. A. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

Canners and Currencies

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In The Christian Science Monitor recently there was an editorial captioned "Flood or Drought." It was intended to show the fallacy of seeking relief through the passage of a bill that would correct the disparity of foreign exchanges. In it the question of making changes in the tariff is used as an argument against the passage of the proposed legislation. As a matter of fact, no tariff changes are contemplated or needed. The object of the bill is to set up machinery that will make it impossible for the currency to decline more than 5 per cent from par. For each 1 per cent that a foreign currency declines beyond the 5 per cent limit, a correction of 1 per cent is made.

As a packer of canned salmon, I wish to present our case as it is at present. The statements for last year's operations of the Alaska Packers Association and the Pacific American Fisheries, two of the large operators, have just been made public. The former lost approximately $1,500,000 and the latter $800,000. Other packers lost in proportion. Under these adverse conditions, pink salmon has been selling at 75 cents a dozen cans f. o. b. Seattle, and at 10 cents more a dozen in Atlantic coast ports. Clearly, this is far under the cost of production, as is evidenced by the losses mentioned. Ever since the 75-cent price has been in effect, packers have been very busy trying to adjust future costs to present market prices. Many packers are quite willing to operate without profit, if they can only keep their organizations intact and maintain the business relationships that have been built up through the years.

But a threatening cloud that had been hovering on the business horizon for the last year became a reality in the form of Japanese pinks selling in either Pacific or Atlantic coast ports at 62½ cents a dozen. Just how much cheaper they can sell their pinks, we do not know. That they can sell their goods far under their present price is unquestionable. The immediate effect of their offerings has been to arrest the normal activities of the packers, so that the usual commitments covering the coming season's operations are not in evidence. They are all waiting to see if there is to be any relief from the intolerable condition that has arisen because of the low value of the yen.

The Japanese seller of pink salmon receives $2.50 in American money for a case of his salmon. He must pay tariff, labeling charges and selling costs in American money—approximately 50 cents a case, leaving a balance of $2 available for transfer to Japan. When the yen is at par $1 equals about 2 yen. At the present time $1 equals 5 yen. Hence when he converts his $2 into Japanese money he receives 10 yen with which to pay his packing costs and freight, estimated at not to exceed 5 yen, leaving him an abnormal profit, part of which will undoubtedly be used to depress the market still farther. It is quite possible that the yen will recede even more, making the American packers' plight more difficult and hopeless.

The value of last year's pack of salmon produced in Alaska and the northwestern United States was about $36,000,000, to which must be added about $5,000,000, representing losses the industry sustained, making a total of $41,000,000. This sum represents the actual amount that was expended in payment for merchandise, labor, federal and territorial taxes and an innumerable list of articles necessary to the proper functioning of the industry. The industry employs directly about 25,000 men. Many thousands more are employed in manufacturing and preparing the various articles necessary to the business. It is inconceivable that an industry of such magnitude should be allowed to go to pieces on the rocks of a depreciated currency program, conceived and set up on selfish motives. Although the industry has made herculean efforts to get relief, the efforts have all been in vain thus far.

The international banker, the politician, the analyst, and the academic wise man tell us that we must preserve the international business relationship, regardless of our own discomfort. When a weeping woman comes imploring us for a chance to work that she may earn a few dollars to keep her family together, we must tell her—because depreciated foreign currencies must be allowed to preserve harmony among the nations, we cannot operate our plant, hence we have no work for you. To reply thus to those who have worked with us through the years is nothing short of revolting to our sense of fair play.

The canned salmon industry is only one of the 150 commodities which were mentioned by President Hoover, and is only a drop in the bucket compared to some of the other commodities.

As an instance of the blighting effect of depreciated currency, allow me to relate the experience of a California manufacturer of wire netting. Before the German mark was stabilized, German stucco netting was sold in California at a price less than he could purchase the domestic wire before it was manufactured into netting.

A close study of a few of the articles affected by the above conditions may be profitable. Granting that world peace is a most desirable condition, it should never be allowed as an excuse for blighting our industries and pauperizing our people.

W. F. SCHLOTHAN.

Ketchikan, Alaska.

"Why Merely Tax Liquor"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note with interest your editorial on the liquor problem entitled "Why Merely Tax Liquor?"

You may be interested to know that the proposal to make a government monopoly of the manufacture and sale of liquor was part of the platform of the Socialist Party last fall. The plank, which was written into the platform after the plank was democratically submitted to a referendum of the party membership, read:

"Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and take over the liquor industry under government ownership and control, with the right of local option for each state to maintain prohibition within its borders."

Such a program would wipe out the entire liquor traffic, and would make possible the most intense educational effort for temperance that is possible, since the Government would seek to derive no profit from the sale of liquor, and would have no incentive to encourage the sale of liquor by advertising or otherwise. The passage of a modification act with the main purpose of raising revenue puts the Government in the position of wishing to encourage consumption to increase revenues.

Bakersfield, Calif. SAMUEL S. WHITE.